

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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NUMBER 9

Queensland and the Break Up of a Drouth

An Interesting Description From a North Queensland Wool Grower

Conditions are very different here in North Queensland from those of America. We get no severe winter. By that I mean no snow, though in parts, we get severe frosts. Our coast is moist land—hot and steamy in summer on the lower areas, with a rainfall from 35 to 150 inches, according to the district. This is on the coast strip, maybe thirty to fifty miles back from the sea. Two or three thousand feet above this reaches highly productive land with a good climate. However, there is a very small area of this settled. It is a cow-to-the-acre pasture country, when cleared and roughly cultivated. Still farther inland are great areas of timbered country, river watersheds bearing east. This is cattle land. Beyond the cattle line, two hundred miles from the sea, is the sheep land. This land extends for a thousand miles or more westward. It is a treeless country and is rich in pastures and artesian waters. Streams flow from bores and where the bores do not flow, big windmills do the lifting. Artesian depths vary from 350 to 4,000 feet.

The country carries a lot of sheep, roughly 5,000,000, all Merinos. We have just come through some bad years, when drought and blow fly cut into our numbers. The wool throughout the west country is scoured before railing.

Districts that in the past were not regarded as of much account, now produce top wools, that in normal times bring high prices. It is clean wool of good staple, from plain-bodied Merino sheep. Odd owners here and there cull and make a specialty of good wool, and they 'get there.' Big scouring plants are erected to handle the clips. These are by the railside and they have bore water, in some places

hot enough to handle the wool, thus saving firewood. Many western bore waters reach 180 degrees and a few 200 degrees.

Years ago Vermont wrinkly sheep were introduced. They did not suit the country and were bred out. They were too closely wooled, too delicate, and too hard to shear. Some runs at that time carried 300,000 sheep, all kept in paddocks on open land, subject to dry spells and forced to walk five or eight miles to water. The wrinkly sheep disappeared and plain sheep came on. We never get the

how much classing the sheepman puts into it. Some clips are 'classed to death.' Even before the war, there was a good deal of the wool business that growers did not understand, and since the war and the incoming of the British Government, wool growers have seen the pictures only, and like Bill Nye with his melons, have been wondering why they are not able to get there. In the meantime, we are paying \$1.25 for a pair of socks with four cents' worth of wool in them and \$20 for a pair of pants made of three pounds of 25-cent wool, and all



An Early Day Freight Line in the Back Country of Queensland

weights in our sheep that the Americans do. However, no feeding is done. There has never been any artificial feeding in this country. In some places growers cut ten pounds of greasy wool from all their grown sheep. It scours fifty per cent clean. We do not know what it realizes—we only know what we get for it here: \$1.02 for the best of it, the picked lots, and down to 36 cents. These prices are for clean wool. Greasy figures reach 41 cents and sometimes 44 cents for the top bales, according to

the time our senators are being elected on the ticket of 'down with profiteers.' We are having a good deal of legislation in Queensland just now and the producer is underneath, the others biting the hands that are extended with food and clothing.

Shearing rates at \$6.50 per one hundred sheep for the workman, and for those on the wool floor, picking up, that is, roustabouts, \$15 a week and board. The latter includes a menu card, of which clabber and good corn bread are not a part. The shearers

are decent enough men generally, but they are controlled by vagabonds, traveling on the union fame. There are contract shearers in places, but none are co-operative. The price to the contractor is about 16 cents per sheep. As a rule contractors are able to do better with the laborer than the sheep owner does, except in moderate flocks, where the owner comes in touch with the men. Even then he knows they will 'turn dog' when the organizer tells them to do so. Before leaving this subject I might say that the labor position has been strong, but the writing is on the wall.

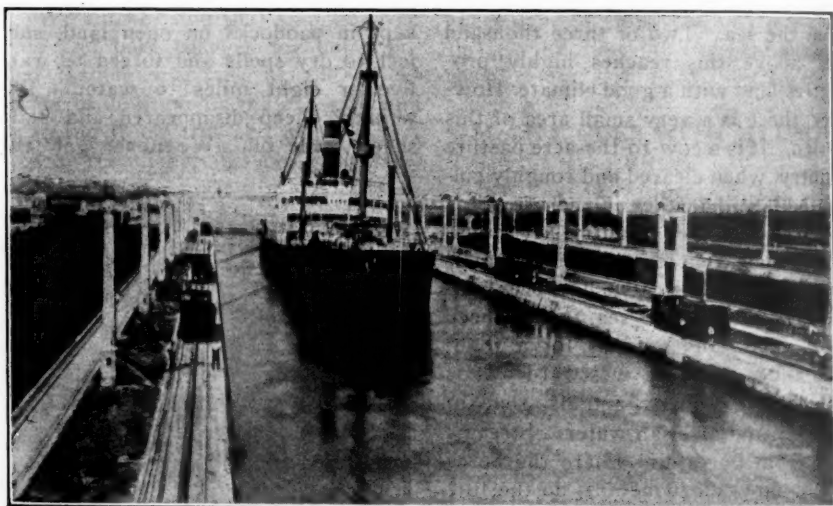
I have not mentioned land tenures and areas. In this part, or pretty well throughout North Queensland, there are no small sheep owners and no small holdings used for sheep. Ten thousand acres and from two to three thousand sheep are the minimums. Originally the lands were leased from the Crown at from \$1.50 to \$5 per square mile. As the country opened, legislation was passed by which one-fourth of the land was resumed every seven years. These resumptions were surveyed into from 10,000 to 30,000 acre blocks and rented to tenants by ballot for twenty-eight years at from one to four cents per acre. At the expiration of the lease, in case of sub-division, the tenant has priority over one block, as he chooses. All of his improvements are valued and must be paid by anyone drawing a block that is taken away. The improvement money belongs to the lessee.

Railways run through most of the country and there are sheep holdings fifty miles distant from a railway. Road transport is generally done by motor lorry, but there are many teams of horses. These draw big loads up to twelve tons on high wagons, with teams of ten to sixteen horses, two abreast. The roads are good in the sheep country, naturally good, for there are no made roads.

A peculiarity of this country is that very much food is bought that should be home-produced. From what I can learn, the American flock owners live far better than we do. They have more comforts and more social

life. There are fine homes all through this country, costly and well appointed, but the countryman goes afar for his pleasure.

Here all stock land for sheep or cattle is enclosed by wire fences—six wires for sheep and three (one barbed) for cattle. There is no shepherding. There are no diseases among sheep. Blow fly and dingoes (wild dogs) give trouble, but are combatted. Misfortune and prosperity each have their turn. We neglect much that could be turned to good profit and we do not store up the good grass that nature gives us by the hundred thousand tons. The big mystery to sheepmen here is how the flock owner of America can



A Cargo of Australian Wool Passing Through the Panama Canal

live on flocks of 300 to 500 sheep. Here it would not be practicable for the country man to live with fewer than 1,000 ewes and results then would be none too good.

For months past we have had dry weather. Our wet season was very light. The outlook has been bad for the rest of the year. But it has been clouding up for a day or two and now the deluge has come. Two inches fell in the night. It is pouring now. Phone messages have come of great rains all over the state. So I confess to feeling elated. The rain materially removes the gloom overhanging the meal sacks.

J. R. CHISHOLM, North Queensland.

ANOTHER BOOK BY W. C. BARNES

"Tales From the X-Bar Horse Camp" is the title of a recent book from the pen of Will C. Barnes, Inspector of Grazing and Assistant Forester of the United States Forest Service. Mr. Barnes is well known in the West as a writer and speaker on subjects relative to the range business. Some of his literary productions portraying life in the West and on the range have appeared in earlier numbers of the National Wool Grower and other journals.

In "Tales From the X-Bar Horse Camp" we have a series of eighteen

short stories excellently written and of absorbing interest, either to those who have lived in just such scenes as are portrayed, or whose knowledge of range life is gained wholly by reading.

The humor of "An Arizona Etude," the pathos of "Stutterin' Andy" and the beauty of the opening poem, show Mr. Barnes' versatility as a writer as well as his love of the out-of-doors.

The following poem which appears in the book under the title, "Sunrise on the Desert," is a beautiful and complete word picture of the hour of dawn in the Southwest, which the author knows so well:

(Continued on page 41.)

The Ram Sale and the Convention

\$75.95 Average For 2,189 Rams—Important Questions Before Assembled Wool Growers

Doubtful conditions of 1920 served to prove the stability and value of the Annual Ram Sales as established in 1916 by the National Wool Growers' Association. Ram business, which had been at a standstill since May, reopened and should continue active for the remainder of the ram buying season.

Values were lower than in other years. Buyers had their inning and sellers took the treatment with good grace. The high class rams consigned and sold had been produced on a high cost basis. They were sold at pre-war figures which brought a severe jolt to most breeders and an opportunity to buyers.

Wool growers and the wool trade have been unable to do business for some months because the latter had no basis of values on which they would operate. When it came to a case of one set of wool growers with another, a basis was established and a clearance made. The best lot of rams ever offered in the United States went into the hands of men, many of whom had never before attended the sale and had never owned such rams as they obtained this season.

The report of sales appears on pages 33, 34 and 35. The spirit of the sale is reproduced in "Side Lights on the Ram Sale" on page 14.

The first session of the extra convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m., August 31st.

In his opening address President Hagenbarth outlined the present market situation as affected by the importations of New Zealand lamb and the large amounts of foreign wool being offered in competition with the domestic clip in Boston and Philadelphia. He emphasized the imperative need of a more definite and comprehensive agricultural policy on the part of our national government.

The present attitude of some of the government officials was shown by the reading of a letter written by Secretary of Agriculture Meredith in reply to a resolution forwarded him by the

Arizona wool growers in which an embargo upon imports of foreign meat was called for as a measure of preservation to Western sheep raising states. It was generally conceded that the present was the time for action and stockmen must bestir themselves in a proper recognition of their rights if the nation's interest in agriculture is to be obtained.

Dr. J. M. Wilson explained in some detail the position in which the representatives of the wool growers found

son appear in full elsewhere in this issue.

A resolution was offered expressing approval of the packers' plan of handling New Zealand lamb, but was later withdrawn.

On Tuesday evening, a second session of the convention was held and an address was delivered by James H. Moyle, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C. Mr. Moyle complimented the convention on the diplomacy shown in the wording



Bullard Bros. Two-year old Rambouillet Ram, the Highest Priced Sheep in the Sale. Sold at \$1300 to Fred Falconer, the New Owner of the Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.

themselves when called into council in Chicago in May on the subject of handling the imports of New Zealand lamb.

Mr. R. S. Matheson explained the situation in respect to foreign lamb imports and particularly as they were handled by Swift & Co. It was strongly emphasized that the present low market price for lambs was more largely attributable to the condition of the wool market than to other causes. The explanations given by Mr. Mathe-

son of the resolutions referring to the levying of import duties on meat and wool. He also discussed at some length the operation of the Federal Reserve system.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, at a time when our markets for wool, lamb, and cattle are already fully stocked with home supplies and prices are far below the cost of production, foreign products of like

nature are flooding our shores at every port; and,

Whereas, the treasury of the United States is in need of revenue;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass, as speedily as possible, a law which will provide a reasonable protection from the importation of meat animals and their products.

Whereas, the National Wool Growers' Association has by appropriate resolutions placed itself on record for truth and honesty in the production and sale of clothing so that consumers may know what they are buying and thus get a square deal;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask our members to use all honorable means to insure the passage of House Bill No. 11641, known as the "Truth in Fabrics" bill or the French-Capper Bill. This bill compels the branding on the selvage of the fabrics of its true contents, thus protecting the consumer, the wool grower and the manufacturer.

Whereas, there has been a recent outbreak of scab in various sections of the United States,

Be it resolved, that the National Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, petition the national Congress to appropriate sufficient additional funds properly to eradicate and control said disease.

The National Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, on the 31st day of August, 1920, denounces in unmeasured and unqualified terms the recent advance in commission rates made at the principal markets and the advanced charges for grazing and feeding of live stock in transit, and we fully commend Secretary of Agriculture Meredith's action in opposing these unjust and uncalled for advances.

Resolved, by the National Wool Growers' Association, in convention assembled, at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 31, 1920, that the live stock interests of the West have reached the

limit of endurance in the expense of conducting their business, and we most earnestly and emphatically protest against any increase of grazing fees on the National Forests and order that the officers of this association use every effort in Congress to defeat any attempt to increase the grazing fees for live stock on the National Forests.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE SALE

"Better than we expected," was the almost universal comment by consignors to the sale, notwithstanding the fact that it was generally admitted to be a "buyers" year. "We expect private business to start off from the sale level and increase in volume as the breeding season approaches," the buck breeders said, "for the sale has become the barometer of values and the bankers will be more willing from now on to advance the necessary cash." "They do not want to let us have the money any sooner than absolutely necessary, but when we actually need the bucks the money will be forthcoming to all of us who have played the game conservatively and fairly," so said the buyers and prospective buyers.

Former Secretary McClure, who is now vice president of the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse Company, a strictly commission wool selling agency which also does a loaning business to sheepmen that runs up into the millions, stated, "The company I represent will loan money this year to every feeder we financed a year ago. We realize that times are very trying for the sheepmen, but we have not lost faith in the industry and we do not intend to."

A. G. Butterfield thinks this should be a good year for feeders. "Feeder lambs are selling cheap and hay is plentiful. Regarding the sale I didn't expect the tops quite so high nor the breaks quite so low, but if we can sell our stuff at home at prices such as we have received here, we will not be forced out of business."

"Don't come to a Cotswold breeder for cheer," said "Jimmy" Farmer of

the Deseret Sheep Company, but I did and I got it too. "We needn't look down hill," he went on, "because we have met some hard times. Our lambs are coming off the summer range five pounds heavier than ever before and there is more grass for this winter than can generally be used. We are going to be able to buy hay this fall at a reasonable price, consequently we should all come through the winter in good shape."

Twelve days on a stock car from Ontario to the sale and the indifference of buyers to long wool stud rams did not even nick the optimism of the junior member of J. H. Patrick & Son. "About twenty years ago my father had two carloads of Lincoln bucks in Salt Lake, as good as those we have at the sale this year. He sold those at \$11.00 per head, spent three months in doing so, and they netted just \$4,000 less than initial cost. But the business soon came back," he continued, "and that is what I like about it. The very next year we sold 1,500 rams here at good prices. Conditions in eastern Canada are good. Plenty of money can be had at 6 and 7 per cent. Our trade has been good all season and we are all sold out excepting what stock we have here at the sale."

Fred W. Falconer, owner of the Cunningham Sheep Company, felt good enough over the future to bid in a great number of the high priced stud rams. The better they were, the better he liked them as his "runner up" always discovered. Actions speak louder than words, hence further comment here is unnecessary.

"Dave" Dickie of Wyoming, who bought the pen of B. A. I. Rambouillet range rams for \$85.00, the second highest price of the sale, said, "We sold our wool early for 65 cents and we were lucky in that. Our heavy losses last winter and our extremely light lambing, however, will keep us below normal in numbers for a year or two. Grass is plentiful in Wyoming, too."

A. J. Knollin thinks that the many small feeders of the corn belt may materially help out the situation this fall. Financing a car load or two is a

comparatively easy task for them, for their greater interests lie in other fields that have not been so hard hit as the sheep industry. There's a real ray of hope there.

The catalogue, tabulating each entry and giving the pedigree of stud rams, when the breeder was prompt in sending in this information, was a new feature that was well received.

The heavy rains of the Saturday preceding the sale packed the dust so firmly it was not again in evidence and cooled off the atmosphere, making ideal sheep weather.

The telegram read on the last day of the sale to the effect that New England mills were re-opening injected new spirit into the sheepmen. If it could have been forthcoming a few days earlier, it doubtless would have had a still greater stimulating influence on bidders.

FAIR PRICES OBTAINED FOR OREGON LAMBS

We disposed of our lambs the first of August at very fair prices. We weighed them at our ranch and sold them at 10¼ cents for fat lambs and 9½ for feeders. The average weight straight through was eighty pounds. Eighty per cent was fat lambs. We consider the weights and prices very good for this section of the country, as we are a long way from a good market.

Just recently we had a very heavy rain that started the green feed on the hills. Pasture is plentiful and there is an abundant hay crop. The sheep here are also in excellent condition.

We still have our wool stored at our home ranch awaiting some development in that line. If money matters would loosen up a bit, conditions would be very satisfactory at this time. Unless wool starts to move soon, or the money situation eases up, some of our sheepmen will be hard hit.

J. C. OLIVER & SONS,
John Day, Ore.

The Position of the Increases in Commission Charges For Selling Live Stock

Secretary of Agriculture Meredith, August 17, ordered licensed commission men at the principal stockyards of the country to discontinue the schedule of increased commission rates on the sale of livestock put into effect August 2, 1920. In his order, the Secretary declared that the increases were unjust, and forbade the commission men to charge commissions in excess of those in effect July 1. The commission men are given until August 21 to comply with the Secretary's order, which was made under authority of the Food Control Act.

The orders went to commission men in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and National Stockyards at East St. Louis. Also, the Secretary is calling upon the secretaries of livestock exchanges at stockyards, where the Department of Agriculture has no agent, for schedules of commission charges in effect at their respective places. Any increases found in rates at these stockyards will be ordered discontinued also.

The increases objected to by Secretary Meredith ranged as high as 25 per cent, and included commission on cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, and goats shipped in car lots by single owners. This action by the Secretary is along the line of that taken a week previous when he fixed commission rates to be charged at Chicago on car lot shipments of livestock having more than one owner.

In 1918 and 1919, the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture investigated the live stock commission business with a view to ascertaining whether or not the income from rates being charged at that time would justify a conclusion that rates were in violation of the department's regulations. This information is the principal data on which the Secretary based on opinion, at this time that the recent increase in rates is unjustified. Furthermore, at least one other increase has taken place since our information was secured, and with which

the department did not attempt to interfere.

Under the Food Control Act commission men are required to take out Federal licenses for doing business. The department is empowered to prescribe regulations for their operation.

Following the publication of Secretary Meredith's order the Chicago Live Stock Exchange raised objection to the legality of the action taken under governmental war powers which existed only by virtue of this country's being, technically speaking, at war with Germany. It was also contended that the original proclamation "does not include commission men who are acting as agents of live stock producers, a class especially exempted from war-time regulation." This claim also savors of the technical.

A meeting of representatives of Western Live Stock Exchanges was held in Kansas City on August 21st, following which the Chicago Live Stock Exchange instructed its attorney to apply for an injunction restraining Secretary Meredith from suspending the licenses under which commission men are still operating. This injunction was obtained from the Federal District Court in Kansas City. It recites that the Lever Act is, wholly or in part, unconstitutional, and that if it is constitutional, it does not apply to rates of charge for services rendered; that the Meredith order is so vague as to be of no effect, and is tantamount to taking snap judgment without a hearing. The injunction restrains the Secretary from cancelling the licenses of the commission men before September 18th.

The increased rates are being paid by live stock shippers.

We have on hand a number of copies of the 1920 Ram Sale Catalogues. These will be mailed, free of charge, to those asking for them, as long as the supply lasts.

Facts About "Scab" In Sheep

By Dr. Robert Dill, Inspector in Charge Nevada State Board of Sheep Commissioners

Scabies in sheep, commonly known as sheep scab, is one of the oldest known, most contagious and most injurious diseases affecting sheep. Its history dates back to the earliest ages of civilization. The first known reference to sheep scab in literature occurs in the Bible, chapter 22, verse 22, Book of Leviticus. It is a highly contagious skin disease, easily transmitted from one sheep to another, and spreads very rapidly after becoming established in a flock. It is caused by a small animal parasite, commonly known as the "mite," which lives on the skin. When allowed to spread, sheep scab causes great financial loss to the industry. These losses are caused by (1) a decrease in the quantity of wool produced; (2) loss in weight and general condition from irritation and other effects of the disease which render the animals unthrifty, and (3) the death of large numbers of infected sheep. The mites which cause common scab are small insect-like parasites known technically as *Psoroptes communis ovis*. They occur on any part of the body covered by wool, but are most common where the wool is thickest. They are the sole cause of the disease. Their destruction is followed by recovery on the part of the sheep whereas any treatment which does not destroy them fails to cure scab. The various stages in the life history of the scab mite are all passed on the body of the sheep.

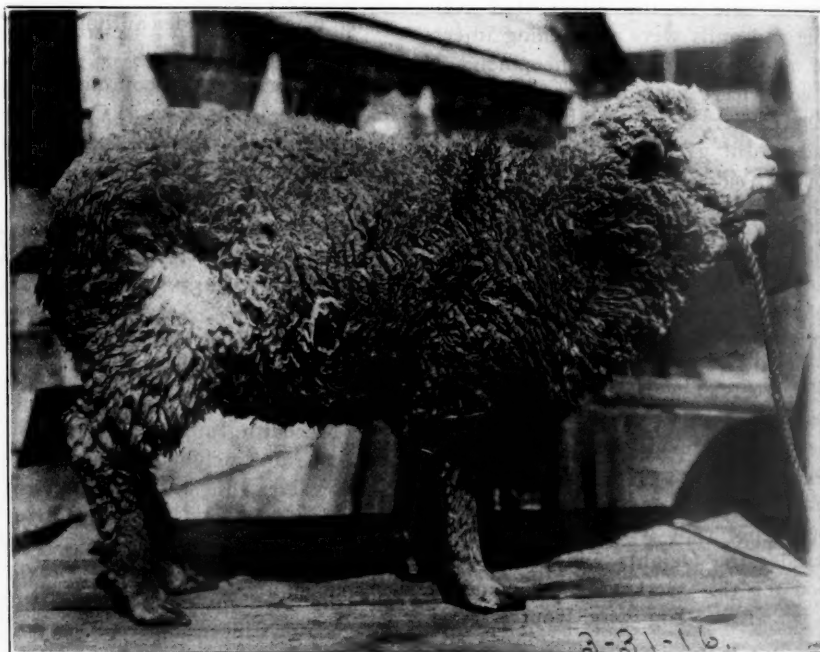
After the mating of the sexes, the female deposits her eggs in clumps on the skin at the base of the wool fibres. Each female may deposit at least 15 eggs, and those which are fertile will have hatched in ten days. The young mites will have reached maturity, mated and be ready to deposit more eggs in another five or six days.

Some of the points above have a certain bearing upon the length of time that should elapse between the first and second dipping of scabby sheep. Practical experience has shown that one dipping will usually fail to cure a flock of scabby sheep, due probably to

the fact that the first dipping does not destroy all the eggs. The second dipping, then, should take place a sufficient length of time after the first dipping to allow the fertile eggs to hatch before the young mites have reached maturity and deposited more eggs. Practical experience has also shown that the best time for the second dipping is not before the tenth day or later than the fourteenth day after the first dipping. Whenever possible the second dipping should take place

The infection is not likely to exist on the ranges and bed grounds during the hot, dry months for more than 30 or 40 days, while under cool, moist conditions it may persist for a much longer period. The infection may persist for several years in stables and sheds protected from the sun, or in corrals used continuously by other classes of live stock.

Sheep scab is transmitted by direct contact with animals or objects that are carriers of the mites. Healthy



The Scab Mites are at Work on this Sheep

on the tenth day subsequent to the first dipping.

Sheep scab mites are unable to propagate themselves except upon the bodies of sheep, their natural host. They are, however, able to live detached from their host for a considerable period of time, depending upon conditions. Sunlight and a hot, dry atmosphere are unfavorable; shade and cool, moist atmosphere or moisture are favorable to their existence detached from the bodies of sheep. The length of time ranges, pastures, bedgrounds, corrals, etc., will remain infectious, varies.

sheep contract scabies by coming in contact with herds infected with the disease, or by picking up stray sheep from infected or exposed herds, by being herded on or across infected ranges, bed grounds, trails and pastures, or by being confined in pens, corrals or cars used by infected sheep, and not properly cleaned and disinfected. Bucks kept in a public or community buck herd are, generally speaking, always a source of danger unless they are dipped before being allowed to mingle with other sheep.

The period of incubation or time that

elapses after exposure to scabies of healthy sheep until visible lesions of the disease appear varies, depending upon the condition of the sheep, season, climate and food supply. The records in this office, where the history of time, place and manner of exposure of the sheep is known, show that out of 35 herds of sheep treated for scabies during the past three years, three herds developed visible lesions in less than 45 days and 32 herds did not develop visible symptoms or lesions of scabies until from 90 days to more than 180 days after exposure.

The only certain diagnosis consists in demonstrating the parasite (*Psoroptes communis ovis*) which alone causes the disease.

Other conditions often mistaken for scab are sheep ticks, common wood ticks and lice. Also bearded seeds of grass and weeds often become lodged in the fleece and prick the skin, setting up irritation which causes the animal to bite and scratch. In this way the fleece often present a "broken" appearance similar to that existing in case of scabies. Eczema, wild fire, sores and inflammation of the sebaceous glands often cause irritation, itching and broken fleece, which conditions may be mistaken for scab by those who are inexperienced.

Dipping is the only known method of eradicating scabies from a herd. Experience in Nevada has shown that the most uniformly successful preparation to use is a lime and sulphur solution. If the dipping is to be successful, the utmost pains and care must be exercised at all times during the operation. The scabby sheep must be kept in the bath until the solution softens and thoroughly penetrates the scab crusts. The ordinary scab crusts will not be softened and the dip penetrate them in much less than two minutes and in very bad cases it will require three minutes or more before the desired results are obtained.

Many mistaken ideas have become prevalent in connection with sheep scabies control work which through being followed by many practical and experienced sheepmen have resulted, and are still resulting, in considerable

spread of the disease. One of these mistaken ideas is that if the first few sheep to develop scabies in a herd are killed the disease will be eradicated. This belief has grown from the fact that many experienced sheepmen cannot differentiate between sheep scab and non-contagious conditions with similar symptoms. In other instances, where scabies actually existed, the killing of the first sheep in a herd developing scab, checked the disease for a few weeks or months, when it would again appear and spread rapidly throughout the herd and over the range, making its suppression far more costly and difficult than if the sheep had been promptly dipped when the disease first appeared.

Many sheepmen without actual knowledge of this disease believe that if the scabby sheep are allowed to swim through the dipping solution in a 40 to 60 foot vat, they will be cured. Sheep will swim 60 feet and emerge from the dip in 45 seconds or less time. This method of dipping will usually check the progress of the disease for a few months but more than 60 per cent of scabby herds so dipped will again develop scabies in from three to eight months' time after such dipping.

Another difficulty to overcome in sheep disease eradication work is the attitude of some owners as to whether their sheep have been exposed and whether they should be required to dip. Obviously it is out of the question to absolutely determine whether or not some certain herd has actually been exposed, but for the general success of the disease control work and the safety of all other owners, it is sometimes necessary to class and dip as exposed all sheep in a section of the country where scabies appears on the range. To allow the owners to use their individual judgment in these matters would jeopardize the success of this work. In those states where such a practice has prevailed, efforts at control of this disease have resulted in absolute failure.

In the case of sheep which have been exposed to scabies but which do not show visible lesions, one dipping usual-

ly destroys the mites and prevents development of the disease.

There seems to be no known history of the time, place and manner of the introduction of sheep scab into the United States. Before 1900, there was little organized effort in any of the Western states to control the ravages of this disease and consequently, in some of the states, a total of more than 90 per cent of all the herds had become affected. About 1900, the Federal Government quarantined all sheep raising states west of the Missouri River, against the interstate shipment or movement of sheep affected with, or exposed to scabies. The Federal Government also sent inspectors of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry into these quarantined states to make interstate inspections and to co-operate with the state officials where the various state legislatures would pass adequate laws for the suppression of sheep scabies and where proper state organizations were formed.—Nevada Stock Grower.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR FOREST RANGER

The School of Forestry, University of Idaho, at Moscow, is announcing the 1920-21 session of its Ranger Course, to open November 1 and close March 21. The work is for forest rangers and guards wishing to prepare themselves for more rapid advancement; for young men planning to enter the ranger service; also for men in logging camps and sawmills, or connected with any other phase of the timber industry, who wish to increase their efficiency, but who cannot spare the time for a fuller course.

The work is of high school grade and admission is without examination. The course, which is thoroughly practical, prepares for the Civil Service examination for the position of forest ranger. Experts from the U. S. Forest Service will assist in giving the instruction. A special effort will be made to adapt the work to the needs of returned soldiers wishing to take advantage of it. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

THE WHORLED MILKWEED, A PLANT POISONOUS TO LIVE- STOCK

"Stockmen should learn to recognize the whorled milkweed, *Asclepias galioidea*, and should not give their herds the opportunity to eat any considerable quantity. It is especially dangerous to trail sheep over a whorled-milkweed area or to bed them down in the immediate neighborhood.

"The whorled milkweed is one of the most poisonous of the plants injuring livestock. As small a quantity as $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of the green plant may kill a sheep, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds may kill a 2-year-old steer. Horses are not likely to eat it, but if they do they are as easily poisoned as sheep.

"The whorled milkweed grows abundantly in some sections of southwestern Colorado, southern Utah, and the northern counties of Arizona and New Mexico. It is a foothill plant, not being found above an altitude of 7,500 feet, and sometimes grows with great luxuriance about ditches and in abandoned fields.

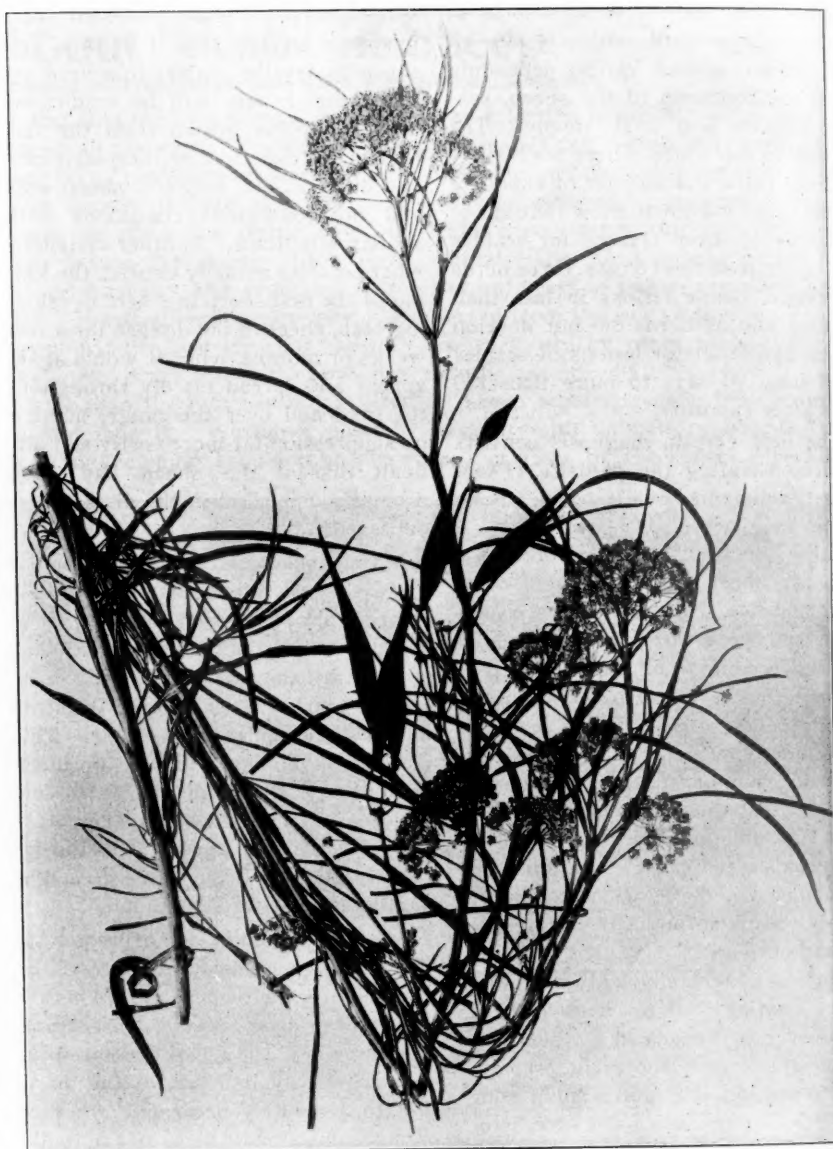
"Cases of poisoning occur when animals are confined to areas of the plant and have little else to eat, and under such conditions heavy losses may result.

"Many animals have been killed by eating hay containing the dry plant. If the animals eat enough of the plant to be affected they generally die. No remedy that will prevent death in such cases has been found.

"The plant is exceedingly difficult to eradicate, but, by cutting it down before the seeds are formed, much can be accomplished in pastures and along trails. The plant is ordinarily from one to three feet in height.

"A more detailed description of the plant and its effects on livestock is given in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 800, entitled 'The Whorled Milkweed.'—B. A. I. Circular 101, C. Dwight Marsh.

The National Wool Grower, \$1.50 a year.



The Whorled Milkweed

SAN JUAN WOOL GROWERS MEET

At the annual meeting of the San Juan Wool Growers' Association, held at Durango, Colorado, on August 10, 1920, the following officers were elected for the next year: J. W. Waters, Durango, Colo., president; H. D. Abrams, Aztec, N. M., first vice president; J. J. McCormick, Durango, Colo., second vice president; A. L. Davis, Farmington, N. M., secretary and treasurer; and the following named

persons were named as advisory board: Thomas H. Goulding and R. Martinez, Aztec, N. M., C. A. Brown and Lon Hilton, Durango, Colo., A. B. McCleave, Oxford, Colo.

Membership in this association is from both Colorado and New Mexico and includes nearly all sheepmen of the San Juan basin. The meeting went on record favoring an embargo on frozen meats, a pure fabric bill and asked that Congressmen as soon as possible place a tariff on all foreign wool.

About New Zealand Lamb Imports

Regardless of how the sheepman may feel upon the subject, frozen lamb will continue to come into this country until Congress passes a tariff law to retard it. By far the greater supplies are coming from New Zealand, a British colonial possession, yet Canada, another such English colony, protects its sheep industry by collecting two cents a pound revenue, while we admit the meat free. A favorite argument of free traders is that our present policy reduces the cost of living, but they find it much easier to admit this than prove it.

One of the first shipments of the meat was brought to New York City by a metropolitan daily and this meat, it must be admitted, was sold at a reduced price. A string of markets in another Eastern city advertised the meat for which it was and likewise retailed it four or five cents below fresh lamb. But these were exceptions. The greater part of the meat has been substituted for fresh lamb at fresh lamb prices. There is a double injustice in this. The cause of freshly dressed lamb is hurt and the dealer makes a larger profit than he is entitled to.

Sheepmen know that the best lamb chops in the world are not obtained in the grill of a fashionable hotel, but in a mountain sheep camp, where the animals are taken right off the range and slaughtered without the frenzied excitement of shipping. As meat so obtained surpasses that we get in the cities, so does fresh American market lamb surpass the imported frozen product, allowing that the original quality was the same. And the longer the meat is in storage, the greater is the gap in quality between the two, a subtle change taking place in the fat of the frozen meat that takes from it the delightful taste and aroma of the fresh meat. Anyone who has viewed the uniform rows of tidy New Zealand carcasses in the coolers cannot but be impressed with their compactness, evenness, fleshiness and original qual-

ity. Canterbury lambs as they are graded for export run as true to type, it has been said, as sovereigns. When slaughtered they are evidently equal to the best we grow, and the meat, as it arrives here, is of excellent quality, for frozen meat. But nowhere in the world, not even in England, where the huge tonnages of frozen meats are normally consumed, is frozen meat regarded as highly as home dressed. Where laws do not exist prohibiting the retailing of frozen meat as a fresh product they should be enacted. The wholesaler must label his package; why not the retailer too?

Coming back to prices, the best grades of New Zealand lamb cost the British Government 11¼ cents a pound at a normal rate of exchange. It has been said that the cost of laying the meat down at our coast cities is a cent and a fraction a pound. This figure seems low.

At any rate the first shipments are reported to have cost at Atlantic ports 16½ to 18 cents per pound. Wholesale prices to retailers were around 25 cents and the retailer with few exceptions took up the rest of the margin, the consumer getting no advantage in prices. The accompany table (1-a) indicates no decrease in retail prices. The packers, admitting their profits have been large in the frozen lamb, ask that their entire lamb trade be taken into consideration in figuring dividends. Then they contend nobody can charge them with profiteering. The retailers maintain they are only making a living, and doubtless this is often the case, but there are too many of them in the field just as there are too many commission men.

Just how much frozen lamb has affected the live lamb market is difficult to say. At the time of arrival of the

first large shipment a break of about 3 cents was registered. "Bob" Matheson made a statement at the special convention to the effect that the difference in the price of by-products, now and a year ago, was great enough to account for most, if not all, of the decline in price. A year ago a credit of \$4.40 was allowed for by-products, while now the figure is around \$1.25, the price at which last sales were made. Because of this the lambs on the hooks cost as much per pound at prevailing live market prices as they did a year ago when they were 3½@4½ cents higher. There can be no doubt that the unfavorable condition of the wool market has depreciated live lamb values. But the lamb crop is short this year to a greater extent than indicated in slaughter figures, for the early Southwestern crop is above normal while the latter Northwestern one is way below average figures. Were the frozen stuff not here, prices might reasonably have been expected to go higher for the meat end of the lamb crop, if the old law of supply and demand still operates at all. Certainly production prices are higher, but cost plus has no place in the flockmaster's returns.

The amount of frozen lamb that has come into this country from all sources is much smaller than is commonly supposed. There has been talk of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 carcasses, but figures for the year to date total less than 1,000,000, as the table on imports and slaughter indicates.

Slaughter under Federal inspection equals 77 per cent of total kill. Since May 1, 1920, the U. S. Bureau of Markets reports 680,981 carcasses of lamb from New Zealand. Deducting 198,220 carcasses already accounted for in May and June receipts, we have 487,767

CHICAGO LAMB, PRICES ON HOOF, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—1-A

	April 17, 1920	May 8, 1920	June 5, 1920	July 17, 1920	Aug. 14, 1920
Western Lambs on foot	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$14.00	\$15.00	\$12.75
Lamb carcasses, wholesale	.35	.34	.33	.35	.30
Retail, legs	.48	.48	.48	.40	.42
Lamb chops	.58	.58	.58	.55	.57
Lamb stews	.22	.22	.22	.16	.18

IMPORTS AND SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP (Carcasses)

	Imports		Slaughter under Federal Inspection	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
January ..	3,764	24,702	1,003,880	954,607
February ..	9,074	24,293	753,940	820,540
March ..	24,850	21,262	737,836	787,867
April ..	50,871	67,396	713,796	807,706
May ..	23,568	150,113	894,324	670,644
June ..	122	58,091	931,466	817,515
July ..			1,146,464	*1,000,000
Totals ..	112,249	354,857	6,181,706	5,865,239

*Estimated.

carcasses additional to the above figures, which make the total imports to date 833,624 carcasses. The average lamb carcass weighs about 35 pounds. That imports will continue throughout this year is assured. The estimated rate of these is from 200,000 to 400,000 carcasses per month. That the present year is the most serious one for the flockmaster seems certain. The tremendous weight of war accumulations, practically 4,000,000 carcasses in New Zealand December 31, 1919, or more than a year's production in addition to increased stores in Britain, has forced the meat farther inland in America than ever before. It used to be a factor only in coast markets. At the present time England is trying to force consumption of previous years' accumulations, sending us only the past season's crop, as our laws prevented the importation of meat long held in storage. This is proving difficult as the meat "smells to heaven," as one Britisher expressed it. Consumption of meat in England is reported as 30 per cent below pre-war figures, doubtless because of this and the high prices maintained by the government. However, it seems only a matter of time until the "tight little isle" is using her pre-war quota of each season's production in New Zealand, which is indicated in the table of imports:

EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND LAMB TO UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Lamb
1911 ..	3,326,843
1912 ..	3,191,197
1913 ..	3,399,119
1914 ..	3,644,777
1915 ..	3,806,421
1916 ..	3,118,317
1917 ..	1,550,712
1918 ..	1,317,989
1919 ..	3,376,168
1920 (first five months) ..	775,072

The rate of exchange which will

eventually right itself is a factor of no mean consequence. A 20 per cent discount on sovereigns means $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound profit on the best grade of meat when normal exchange would mean none at all.

A certain amount of South American lamb has come into this country and possibly some Australian. These are of minor consequence, but the total exports of these countries are given in the following tables, together with the amounts taken each year by Great Britain. Some discrepancies will be noted in the figures which can partially be accounted for by the difference between a calendar and a fiscal year. At best, however, the figures should be taken only as general guides and not as being absolute or exact.

L. L. H.

TOTAL EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN LAMB.

Year	Carcasses
July 1 to June 30	
1911-12 ..	1,477,131
1912-13 ..	1,215,682
1913-14 ..	1,775,426
1914-15 ..	1,868,319
1915-16 ..	420,191
1916-17 ..	580,716
1917-18 ..	161,917
1918-19 ..	116,012
*1919-20 ..	1,918,211

*11 months only.

EXPORTS OF SOUTH AMERICAN LAMB

1911 ..	1,092,155
1912 ..	815,000
1913 ..	671,290
1914 ..	805,296
1915 ..	442,132
1916 ..	637,160
1917 ..	408,250
1918 ..	236,822
1919 ..	216,014
1920 ..	155,317

IMPORTS OF LAMB INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Year	Uruguay Brazil Patagonia		
	Australia Carcasses	Argentina Carcasses	Patagonia Carcasses
1911 ..	1,650,231	890,865	175,301
1912 ..	1,239,689	712,065	200,967
1913 ..	1,458,766	391,537	284,489

1914 ..	1,634,608	599,044	243,852
1915 ..	1,402,959	313,796	347,274
1916 ..	400,929	444,174	413,510
1917 ..	595,021	415,636	254,371
1918 ..	15,027	198,498	172,482
1919 ..	484,497	205,896	158,412

NEWS FROM CANBY, CALIF.

The lamb market has been hit by an earthquake and shaken to pieces—at least it looks that way to a lamb seller now. Lamb prices went from 10 cents July 1 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 cents now (August 28) and there is very little demand for them at any price.

Practically all of the wool has been consigned or stored for a better market. A good many stock sheep are for sale at prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00, but there are very few sales reported. Liquidation is on to a certain extent.

We have just had a good, heavy, general rain and if warm weather continues, the green feed will be plentiful this fall. There is a good crop of wild hay and it is selling at around \$10 to \$12 in the stack. Sheep are for the most part in good condition and should go into the winter in excellent shape.

Everything here is at a standstill pending the election. If we are left at the mercy of foreign competition, the sheep business does not have an encouraging outlook. Given a little protection, it will liven up again. The cattle men are also suffering here along with the sheepmen in the demoralized markets and they also are seeking some protection in hides and beef.

J. O. CALDWELL.

LAMB FUND PAYMENTS

In the list of donations to the lamb fund appearing in a recent issue of the National Wool Grower, the contribution of \$15 from Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, California, was omitted.

We have received a very gratifying response from the notices sent out in August advising members of the association that the assessment on lambs docked this year was still due. A complete list of the payments made will appear in the October issue.

RAIN AND HIGH SALES IN AUSTRALIA

(From Our Australian Correspondent)

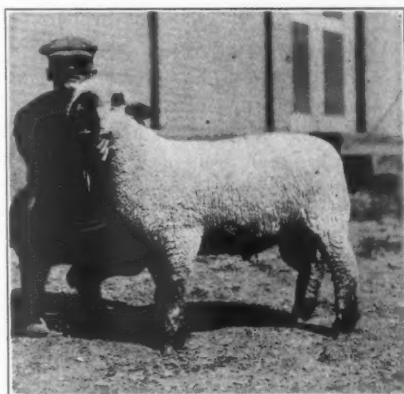
Since last writing the long and protracted drought has broken with a vengeance. Heavy rains, culminating in floods, have thoroughly saturated the parched soil—and there is now every hope that we have embarked upon a return to good seasons. The rain, however, did a lot of damage in the way of destroying fences and bogging the weak stock—in fact, many thousands of sheep and cattle were actually drowned. Some districts received as much as half their annual rainfall in the space of four or five days, so the results can easily be appreciated.

What Australia is most urgently in need of now is a spell of good average years—in order to produce her maximum, so that she can grapple with the huge financial problems which beset her. In order to do the best possible in that respect Australia should be left alone politically, but the prospects of that are not good. We have only a little over 5 000,000 people in the Commonwealth and yet we have to support fourteen Houses of Parliament, each chock-full of professional politicians. Taxation alone now takes about 11 shillings out of every pound the stock owner produces, leaving only about 9 shillings in the pound out of which to meet working expenses and provide profit.

The good rains fell just in time to improve the prospects of the Sydney Ram Sales—which took place early in July. The result was that the average prices obtained were better than for many years past.

On account of the very dry year, fewer sheep were offered—but had rain not fallen when it did, they would have been a drug on the market. As it was the 1,683 Merino sheep offered averaged \$146 as compared with \$109 in 1919, \$118 in 1918, \$91 in 1917, and \$54 in 1916. These averages are, of course, by taking into consideration all the stud and flock rams and ewes put up for sale. As regards stock rams,

303 were offered, and they averaged \$500. The top price at auction was \$3,500 paid by a South Australian breeder for a ram bred by the Austin Wanganella Company. Quite a number of Merino rams made from \$1,100 to \$2,500 at auction, but several private sales were made running into big figures. The most notable was \$17,500 paid by Mr. J. S. Minaar of South Africa for a ram bred by F. S. Falkiner & Sons, Ltd., of Wanganella Estate. Messrs. John Collins & Sons of South Australia disposed of a ram to a South African buyer for \$10,000, and Dr. E. G. Goddard of South Africa bought a Wanganella Estate ram for \$8,750. Mr. Walter Hawker of South Australia sold a ram to a N. S. W. buyer for \$1,500,



Butterfield's Yearling Hampshire Ram H. 8745,
Sold at \$550 to J. Nebecker & Son,
Laketown, Utah.

and Mr. Neilson Mills of Uardry sold one for \$500.

It can now safely be said that the type of Merino most suitable to Australian conditions is unanimously agreed upon. The ram to command big figures in Australia must have a big symmetrical frame. He must have his legs well set on, with plenty of width between the hocks. He must move well. His head must be strong and the face open with no wool below the forehead. The face must be free from kemp. The horns must be strong and of good quality. The wool must be of good length, at least three inches for twelve months' growth, and it must be on the robust side of medium. There must be a marked crimp, and the one

class of wool must be very well distributed over the whole sheep. Quality and robustness must be carried on the belly. Such rams answering this description, without possessing any serious faults, are not to be found every day, so that there is always good money waiting for such animals when they are produced.

There was a marked improvement in the demand for Tasmanian stud Merinos, and though no high prices were paid for individual sheep, the general averages obtained were much higher than of recent years.

The activity of South African buyers was a feature of the Sydney Ram Sales—and it looks as if the export trade to that country will revive as a result of the cessation of war. The South African stud Merino breeders have, however, made very great strides with their own flocks during the past decade, and they are proving themselves to be sheepmen of great discernment, and they only come here now after really high class rams and ewes.

Quite recently important shipments of Australian Merino sheep have been made to Argentina, so that a new market may await stud Merino breeders there, especially in view of the decided slump in the demand for crossbred wool, which is practically the only wool produced in the Argentine.

For several years past there has been a marked falling off in Australia in the demand for long wool rams of British breeds, for crossbreeding purposes. At the Sydney sales only 465 sheep of British breed were offered—and they averaged \$27.

As regards wool, the appraisement scheme came to an end with the disposal of all wool shorn before June 30th last. All interested are anxiously waiting results from a return to the auction sales on the open market. The ice was broken in Sydney a few days ago, when a Sydney firm of wool brokers sold privately a line of 300 bales of scoured extra super combing Merino skin wool at \$1.20 per pound. This price is 45 per cent above appraisement levels, and appraisement levels

were 50 per cent above pre-war rates. However, this must not be taken as an indication of the demand the whole of the new clip will meet with. When big quantities come to be financed and shipped, prices may show a downward trend and this is almost certain to apply to the lower grades of wool. On account of the recent drought it is almost certain that a large proportion of the New South Wales clip will be of inferior quality, so that while the open market may prove favorable enough for the good, sound, high quality clips, it may prove the reverse for the lower qualities.

Shearing has now commenced, but operations are hindered by a strike, the shearers demanding \$11.25 per 100 for shearing flock sheep, \$25 per week and found for shed hands, \$30 per week and found for wool pressers. The graziers are putting up a fight against these demands and it remains to be seen who will win. From now on shearing should become more general provided the strike does not prevail.

As a result of the rains, values of live stock are bound to move upwards. With the return of grass every owner will be anxious to restock and breeding ewes are now very valuable. Merino ewes have already been changing hands at \$25 per head.

One natural consequence of the war was an impetus to the local production of woollen fabrics. There are now about twenty-eight woollen mills operating within the Commonwealth.

Provided machinery and labor are available there appears to be no obstacle to fairly rapid expansion. But it would be most unwise to force this expansion. Increased machinery is the first necessity. This, at present, is difficult to secure, and what can be procured is only obtainable at prices three or four times greater than those ruling prior to 1914.

Labor for the mills is not readily available here, but if no political objections are raised, should be easily obtained from the United Kingdom. Female labor is the most difficult to secure in the Commonwealth. Though wages in the woollen mills are considerably higher than in most other trades,

Australian girls and women apparently prefer the lower paid, but better dressed occupations to be found in shops, etc. The present supply of labor is not sufficient to meet any marked development in the industry in the Commonwealth.

Australian wool growers are realizing more and more their heritage as producers of fine Merino wool. A few years ago there was a decided move on the part of sheep owners to go in for crossbreds.

In 1909-1910, Merino wool comprised 94 per cent of the New South Wales clip. It was only 70 per cent of the 1918-1919 total.

In the other states the percentage of Merino production was last season, as follows:

Queensland, 97 per cent Merino.

West Australia, 93 per cent Merino.

South Australia, 87 per cent Merino.

Victoria, 47 per cent Merino.

Tasmania, 36 per cent Merino.

For the Commonwealth the total worked out at 69 per cent Merino.

GRIMM ALFALFA IN OREGON

Ranchers in eastern Oregon are in some of the districts of high altitude—from 2,000 to 5,000 feet—increasing their alfalfa hay production 25 to 100 per cent by use of Grimm alfalfa, a hardy variety developed in Minnesota from seed brought to that state many years ago by a farmer from Germany.

Farmers in Union County who have had fields of both the hardy type and common alfalfa, have figures to show that increases in net returns per acre from hay have been in some cases as high as \$50 in favor of the hardy type. In addition to this, increased value is obtained from pasturage, because of the better stand secured coupled with the fact that Grimm alfalfa can be pastured closer without danger of injury. The reason for this lies in the fact that the crown is below the ground and less likely to be injured by trampling or close grazing than is the common alfalfa crown, which is at the surface. The low crown is also an advantage where gophers and other rodents are a serious pest.

The hardiness of Grimm alfalfa is a developed characteristic resulting from acclimating the type to cold northern conditions during a period of sixty years.

It is impossible to distinguish Grimm alfalfa by examination of the seed or leaves. The root system, however, is different. Instead of the well known tap root of the common alfalfa, Grimm alfalfa has a root system of scattering shoots more nearly like clover. This fact often prevents heaving from the soil by frost. Blossoms of the Grimm type are variegated, running from shades almost white through the common alfalfa coloring to a deep bronze.

In districts of lower elevation, the Grimm type in most cases does not outyield common strains, but produces practically as well and because of its excellent pasturing quality, is highly regarded.

In Deschutes County, Ore., 30,000 pounds of seed was shipped in last year. In Union County, approximately 1,600 acres was sown in 1919 by farmers there following a series of field meetings for the purpose of viewing the results obtained by their neighbors. Practical, large scale field demonstrations are being conducted in nearly all the livestock counties of the state in order that the value of Grimm alfalfa may become appreciated by stock men.

F. L. BALLARD.

A "HOME GROWN" SUIT

Greenfield, Mass.—The wool growers of Franklin County are to present a suit of clothes made from wool grown in the county to Governor Coolidge, Republican candidate for Vice President. The wool has been made into cloth by a mill at North Adams, Mass., and the suit is to be made here from measurements obtained from the Governor's tailer at Northampton. It was originally planned to present it to the governor at the County Fair here on September 15, but previous engagements will prevent his coming. The suit will, instead, be sent to Boston as soon as it is completed.

WOOL MARKET REPORT

(By our Boston Correspondent.)

The announcement by the American Woolen Company of the reopening of its mills, September 13, and the opening of its new spring lines September 9, surprised the trade, as both dates were earlier than indicated in all recent forecasts. However, these were just what the trade had been waiting for, and it is probable that other mills will at once announce the coming dates for their spring showings. Great importance is attached to these openings, not only of the American, but of other mills as well, as only in this way can a definite idea be obtained of the trend of popular fancy, which will be the particular factor in determining what kinds and grades of wool are likely to be called for during the next two or three months.

Much of the current discussion in the local wool market turns upon the probable effect of the reopening of the Australian markets upon the marketing of domestic wool. This question of Australian competition is believed by the wool trade here to be the most serious problem that owners of consigned wools must face between now and the end of the year. The writer has been unable to find a single wool dealer who believes it possible that prices may react to anywhere near the level of prevailing values at the early days of last May.

One of the interesting features of the month was the sale of Texas wools. Accumulations of wool at both Kerrville and Del Rio, and possibly other points as well, were either consigned to Eastern houses or else sold outright to dealers. A large volume of wool was moved in both ways. At both Kerrville and Del Rio, good eight-months' wool sold to Boston houses at 42 cents. Here current quotations for Texas wools are approximately \$1.25 clean for eight-months' and \$1.45 for twelve-months'. Territory wools are more difficult to quote. Holders of good wools among the dealers, stock that was bought early, have been ready

to sell lately on the clean basis of \$1.35 to \$1.45. This is for good average wools with some staple, and running to fine medium or to fine medium and half-blood. Clips showing a finer edge would probably be held at \$1.50 to \$1.60 clean, according to the percentage of staple. Whether the clips had an undue percentage of medium grades would also have to be considered in estimating values. Choice graded staple wools are very scarce, as most of the holders prefer to sell their wools in the original bags, relying upon the staple content to sweeten the lot.

of even a single grade. A little old wool, three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood grades, is in stock, and the recent small sales have been of such wool. Boston houses are reported to be getting a scattering clip now and then, but the prices paid are not available. They say that they are paying more than they can afford, while the growers are equally insistent that they are getting far below the real value of their wool.

Under such conditions it will be readily understood that it is an exceedingly difficult matter to arrive at



Officers of North Dakota County Wool Growers Associations in Session at Fargo, N. D., July 2nd. A State Federation Was Formed During the Month.

Holders seem to be very much at sea regarding values of the three-eighths blood and quarter-blood grades. For the former grade, not over 90 cents clean can be quoted for good average wools, while for quarter-blood the top price is 70 cents clean, with little demand at any figure.

The position of Ohio and other fleece wools is much less satisfactory than Territories. Handlers of fleeces say that stocks of new wool at this time are smaller in the Boston market than they have been for twenty-five years. Scarcely a house on Summer Street is able to make a representative showing

fair market values. Somewhere between what the pool managers are asking and what the dealers are ready to pay is probably about the proper figure. For instance, lots of old quarter-blood Ohio are held as high as 44 cents, while other dealers claim that 40 cents is the utmost worth of such wool. Sales of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois quarter-bloods are said to have been made at 38 to 40 cents, and of Missouri and similar wools at about 40 cents. Ohio wools are worth more, but how much more is the question. Nothing is doing in fine fleeces, either clothing or delaine.

WOOLS IN DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' HANDS JUNE 30, 1920

There was a total of 431,031,547 pounds of wool of all classes in the hands of domestic dealers and manufacturers, the United States Government, and belonging to the British Government, on June 30, 1920, according to the quarterly wool stock report just issued by the Bureau of Markets,

Department of Agriculture.

Of this amount, there were 306,743,317 pounds of grease wool, 62,248,745 of scoured, 27,070,987 pulled, 19,926,216 tops, and 15,042,282 pounds of noils.

The figures pertaining to dealers and manufacturers were compiled from reports mailed to 895 concerns, 82 of which reported no wool on hand and 11 failed to reply. The details of this part of the report follow:

STOCKS OF WOOL BY GRADE

Class and grade.	Pounds	Grease Wool	Scoured Wool	Pulled Wool
FINE.				
Combing:				
Domestic ..	16,268,488	389,211	588,980	
Foreign ..	24,876,161	497,773	81,424	
Clothing:				
Domestic ..	10,430,593	4,936,796	1,297,364	
Foreign ..	3,920,086	8,168,596	210,775	
1/2 BLOOD.				
Combing:				
Domestic ..	12,866,572	436,937	1,246,274	
Foreign ..	9,226,819	112,132	81,554	
Clothing:				
Domestic ..	3,848,583	2,933,254	1,599,117	
Foreign ..	1,027,642	2,067,836	408,951	
3/4 BLOOD.				
Combing:				
Domestic ..	16,191,559	324,379	1,698,975	
Foreign ..	18,155,689	292,432	192,118	
Clothing:				
Domestic ..	6,566,398	6,989,691	2,787,149	
Foreign ..	2,892,870	6,130,406	622,477	
1/4 BLOOD.				
Combing:				
Domestic ..	14,227,708	359,989	1,234,950	
Foreign ..	26,006,228	485,667	1,220,871	
Clothing:				
Domestic ..	4,431,045	3,813,114	1,448,659	
Foreign ..	3,249,951	5,789,678	1,330,631	
LOW OR LINCOLN.				
Combing:				
Domestic ..	3,869,753	239,692	187,669	
Foreign ..	11,137,364	122,539	927,001	
Clothing:				
Domestic ..	1,543,830	629,808	764,298	
Foreign ..	342,791	1,576,935	752,872	
CARPET.				
Combing, foreign ..	13,358,570	395,219	172,161	
Filling, foreign ..	15,234,922	3,109,138	2,996,761	
GRADE NOT STATED.				
Domestic ..	31,608,564	705,164	118,831	
Foreign ..	5,988,228	443,624		
Total June 30, 1920:				
Domestic ..	121,953,093	21,758,035	12,972,266	
Foreign ..	135,417,321	29,282,975	8,997,596	
Grand total ..	257,270,414	51,041,010	21,969,862	
Total June 30, 1919:				
Domestic ..	192,844,061	15,932,614	12,765,001	
Foreign ..	153,131,897	22,339,309	9,083,942	
Grand total ..	345,975,958	38,271,923	21,848,943	

SUMMARY OF WOOL HOLDINGS JUNE 30

	Grease	Scoured	Pulled	Tops	Noils	Totals
Dealers ..	144,836,805	27,963,148	15,207,372	4,487,019	6,040,654	198,534,998
Manufacturers ..	112,433,609	23,077,862	6,762,490	15,439,197	9,001,628	166,714,786
U. S. Government ..	44,202,903	11,168,735	5,101,125			60,472,763
British Gov't ..	5,270,000	39,000				5,309,000
Total ..	306,743,317	62,248,745	27,070,987	19,926,216	15,042,282	431,031,547

LATEST CABLE NEWS

(September 4, 1920.)

London, England.—The London sales are going exceedingly strong 90 per cent of the offerings in all classes having been sold.

Merinos are fully 10 per cent above the last series, American mills buying super greasy Victorian Merinos and paying anywhere from 60 to 66 pence.

France is a heavy buyer for both Merinos and crossbreds, particularly for New England greasy seventies quality for which they are paying up to 72 pence.

Bradford, England.—The situation in Bradford is undeniably better. All advances (ranging from 6 to 9 pence on 64s tops) which we noted a week ago have been maintained. New orders for piece goods are now the only missing link.—Special to The Commercial Bulletin.

AUSTRALIANS SANGUINE ON WOOL

In view of the apprehension entertained by many wool growers regarding the immediate outlook, it may be interesting to quote an extract from a report of a leading Sydney firm of wool brokers, as follows:

"Despite the difficulties which at present face those concerned the outlook for wool was rarely, if ever, better. Formidable problems in the way of finance, shipping, and the clearing up of Government-owned wools must be met. But this fact stands—the world wants wool. Every sale which has taken place abroad since the opening London auctions last April confirms that statement. In their anxiety to secure supplies, buyers have paid unprecedented prices for good wools. Mill owners everywhere are besieged with orders for goods.

Once the transition stage from Government control to open market conditions is bridged, the Australian wool grower has little to fear. Values may not hold on recent English and American record levels. They were to some extent caused by centralized distribution and congested markets. But

(Continued on page 41.)

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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KEEPING TRACK OF WOOL VALUES

The only widely circulated reports of the wool trade in this country emanate from trading centers in which the growers have but slight direct representation. In our live stock markets sellers are, to all intents and purposes, all employees of the producers. They are not buyers and their business does not give them any advantage from lower values because they are selling agents only.

Stock yards' sales are not public in the sense that auctions are public, but sales are sufficiently open, and numerous enough to leave no difficulty for the compiler of market reports in getting plenty of figures on actual transactions.

In the wool markets, matters are far different. Boston and Philadelphia, and in a lesser sense, New York, Chicago and Illinois, are the only real trading centers. The great percentage of the wools sold goes from the hands of dealers who have previously bought them on speculation and while anxious to sell as high as possible, they are also anxiously that producers from whom they buy should not have a too elevated idea of values.

The difference in the live stock markets and the wool market is that in the former, the seller is the employee of the producer, while in the latter, he is a speculator in the dealer's output, a buyer and a seller at the same time. Live stock is sold on the consignment plan and wool, principally on the speculative plan. Some concerns, few in

numbers, but increasing in strength, sell wool only as received by consignment from growers. The advices of these houses to their clients are the best guides to be had, but they do not now largely influence the representatives of the trade papers which publish reports of the wool market.

It is not necessary to suppose that the men employed by these papers to interview wool houses and gauge sale prices and report opinions are purposely at variance with the growers' interests. They and the journals that employ them seek to serve the trade interests and in the trade, as at present constituted, the sellers of wool are also buyers. Any person's viewpoint is affected by what he wishes to have happen and no matter how sincere the wool market reporter or the wool speculator whom he interviews, the reports that come out are not, and can not be, unbiased, nor safely taken as the sole guide of wool growers.

Under this condition of affairs we have the anomalous condition that Western bankers having wool growing clients whose product they must in some degree appraise and support, receive their reports of wool market conditions and prospects from their Eastern banking connections, which concerns are unable to be impartial because their immediate clients are operating on the other side of the market.

Large volumes of consigned wools are seldom welcomed in American markets. They are commonly still under the control of the grower because he does not repose sufficient confidence in the house to which he consigns to authorize that house to sell the wools at a time and price in accordance with its judgment. This is less generally true of wools sold by the few houses doing only consignment business. The speculative trade professes concern that consigned wools may be jarred loose and ordered sold regardless of price by consignors stampeded by real or fancied fears of financial happenings. At this time, even houses that solicited consignments when they thought it unsafe to buy, are fearful of growers' becoming wedded to the plan and undermining the speculative trade.

These things must all be taken into account in weighing reports from our wool centers and it will be so until the predominating part of the selling houses in Boston is made up of strictly consignment concerns acting as agents or representatives of producers of wool.

The Boston correspondent of the National Wool Grower carefully transmits the talk and feeling on Summer Street. We have supposed that our readers so understood and read these reports as a means of knowing what is going on and being said at that end of the line, but not that they are in any sense official or constitute the full story.

CHICAGO CONFERENCE ON LIVE STOCK FINANCES

The National Wool Growers' Association was represented at a conference of bankers and live stock men held at Chicago, September 8, 9 and 10. A full report of the meeting had not been received at the time of going to press, but a special telegram reports the following action:

A committee was appointed to meet the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, D. C., on September 20, to lay before it the necessity of financing the live stock industry.

The United States Treasury was petitioned to place funds in Federal Reserve Banks in live stock producing districts to be loaned to producers through member banks.

A committee was selected to finance the placing of breeding stock in the Northwest and Southwest to remedy existing and impending shortage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was asked to make grain shipments preferential traffic for two weeks.

President Hagenbarth, Dr. McClure, and Dr. J. M. Wilson attended the Chicago meeting, the former being chosen to act as chairman. They will also go to the Washington conference.

From President Hagenbarth the following night message has been received for this issue:

"American Woolen Company an-

nounces in extensive full page advertisements resumption of work in its mills on September ninth. Other manufacturers will undoubtedly follow suit. This is good news for wool growers, bankers and the country generally. However, we cannot forbear noticing American Woolen Company's reference to boom prices for wool. If the company had some knowledge of the costs of wool production this reference would have been omitted. Thinking men are beginning to realize necessities of live stock industry and we hope for important news in time for the October issue."

JAMES WILSON

James Wilson—"Tama Jim"—died at his home at Traes, Tama County, Iowa, on August 26th, in his eighty-sixth year.

As Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinets of three presidents of the United States, from 1897 to 1913, he rendered most unusual service, not only to the agricultural industry, but to the entire citizenship of his adopted country.

Coming as a sixteen-year-old boy with his parents from Scotland to Connecticut, at the age of twenty-six he was established upon a farm in the Iowa county, the name of which he has made justly famous. Following a term of service in the state legislature, he was afterward a member of the Iowa State Railway Commission, when that state was making history of notable character in the treatment of transportation problems. He also served in Congress, after which he was Director of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station from 1890 until 1897.

At the call of President McKinley, Secretary Wilson took charge of the agricultural department at a time when it was little known and not very seriously regarded by Congress or by the country.

Secretary Wilson was more than a politician and even more than a good farmer. He was a courageous, aggressive executive and a wise and

forceful counsellor of three administrations on all matters pertaining to rural life and commerce and the nation's vital interest in the lives of dwellers upon the land.

As Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson took pride in the fact that he had directed the work of the great corps of scientists which he assembled, along lines of research that brought results of practical value. It was not always an easy task to bring devotees of abstract sciences to enthusiastic search for findings to improve practice in the field and stable, but Scotch firmness, tact and kind heartedness were equal to the undertaking and the great body of scientific workers for the welfare of mankind that constitutes the United States Department of Agriculture is not excelled or equalled elsewhere in the world.

Another feature of Secretary Wilson's work was his effectiveness in advice to the White House on all public matters touching on or affected by agricultural conditions and policy. During his time it seldom appeared that the administration was indifferent or uninformed in regard to the intimate dependence of the public at large upon a sound policy for improving and stabilizing the business of farming. It can also be said that he educated several Congresses up to an understanding of his constructive agricultural policies, in some cases compelling the voting of appropriations needed.

Time has already shown the great value of Secretary Wilson's service and his name and work will always be fondly remembered by Americans.

GRUB IN THE HEAD

QUERY

"I have in the past few years lost a few ewes by what I call consumption. The disease starts like a cold in the head, the nose discharges, the ewes do not eat and gradually get thinner and thinner. They cough and heave as though it is difficult for them to get their breath. The disease lasts six

weeks or longer and the afflicted ewes often eat little for a month."

GEO. C. BERGREN,
Moorcroft, Wyo.

REPLY

"From your description, I am inclined to believe your sheep are more or less infested with parasites. A great many of our Western sheep are infested with grubs in the head or (*Gastrophilus ovis*) sheep bots. These often cause much damage.

"To prevent the bot fly from depositing its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, two inch auger holes are bored into wood or timber on the ground where the sheep are pastured or ranged. The holes are made about three or four inches deep and salt placed in them, the edges of the holes are smeared every day or two during the fly season, (from June to September) with some good fly repellent, such as fish oil, coal tar disinfectant, or pine tar, so when the sheep gets the salt it smears its nose with the fly repellent and thus keeps the fly from depositing its eggs. If all the owners of sheep in the infested region would do this for a number of years the fly could be exterminated, as the sheep's head is the only place this fly passes part of its life.

"Another condition quite prevalent among sheep, especially those ranged on low pastures or swamp ranges, is known as Liver Fluke Disease, or Liver Rot. This is caused by a parasite that gets into the liver causing a general wasting away of the animal affected.

"The animals begin to get thin, show chronic indigestion, weakness, swelling of the eyelids, throat and abdomen. Medical treatment is of no value. Sheep should be kept off infested pastures or land that is low. Allow sheep a wide range and do not compel them to feed on too short grass, as this is the place of common infestation."

DR. H. J. FREDRICK,
Logan, Utah.

The National Wool Grower needs your support. Send us a new subscriber.

SPENCER IS HEAD OF GOVERNMENT SHEEP WORK

The Bureau of Animal Industry has recently appointed D. A. Spencer of Missouri to take charge of its sheep experiments and education work formerly supervised by the present secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Mr. Spencer was raised on a Michigan sheep farm and since graduating from the agricultural college of his native state, has been instructor in that institution, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Oklahoma Agricultural College and since 1917, in charge of the Missouri extension work in sheep husbandry.

The supervision of the work of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station will be one of Mr. Spencer's duties with Mr. V. O. McWhorter continuing in immediate charge of the work.

The government station at Dubois has had a difficult career, but is being loyally supported by the Department of Agriculture, and in addition to results of experiments already published, has two bulletins to be issued during the coming winter. The station is now equipped to take up the experimental study of methods of handling sheep on the range to secure the most economical returns from the natural grazing.

The pen of range rams consigned to the ram sale from the Dubois station attracted considerable attention. While the breeding experiments will be continued, the primary object of the station's work is to determine the best methods of using the range and of handling sheep under range conditions, and since the equipment now permits taking up this line of study the Western sheep industry can look for assistance in shaping the business of wool and lamb production to meet the rapidly changing conditions.

FEEDERS' MARKET REVIVES

Higher Prices Now Likely Because of Small Lamb Crop in Northwest, Packer Inroads Into Thin Lambs and Competition Between Colorado and Corn Belt.

Colorado feeders began laying plans for winter operations in August and corn belt farmers realized that the bargain season had passed about the same time the feeder market came to life. Prices jumped \$1 per cwt. over night and El Paso commission men who had been importuning Chicago to contract Southwestern thin lambs for weeks, suddenly found their offers snapped up. Early birds got the bargains this year, feeding lambs selling at \$10.50@11.00, ewes \$5@6, yearlings

lengths down that way, nor has the Eastern farmer been incinerating his money buying oil stocks or boosting doubtful packing house ventures.

By September feeding lambs were on a \$12@13.40 basis, yearlings were worth \$8.50@10, and ewes \$5@6, the market wearing a healthy appearance on that basis as it was evident that the Montana and Wyoming shortage would make excessive winter production impossible. Colorado feeders realized that unless they secured a share



The Second Highest Priced Pen of Rambouillet Range Rams at the Sale. Sold for \$85 Each to L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo., by the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho

\$7@8, and wethers \$6.50@7. When these prices were in vogue the market was somnolent; at the advance it developed activity. During the dull period packers daily killed this Western lambs by the thousands that feeders took greedily two weeks later. During the early part of August Iowa bankers refused to consider sheep loans, knocking the bottom out of the Omaha market; later they loosened up and Omaha prices went to a parity with Chicago, but all through the season money for sheep buying purposes has been easier in territory east of Chicago than elsewhere, due probably to the fact that the gamble in land values did not go to such extreme

of the Southwestern lamb crop while securing was good they would be shy and as Denver banks were in better position to finance the trade than earlier in the season, contracting began on a broad scale. Prices ranged from \$10 to \$11 per cwt., freight paid to the Missouri River. Late in August a big band of New Mexico lambs was contracted at \$11 top to an Illinois feed lot, but most of the Colorado business was done at \$10. Present indications are that Colorado will put in as many as last year, but the movement to corn belt feed lots will be far below normal. Up to the middle of August it was 40 per cent less than a year ago and the usual contracting in

Montana on Iowa, Michigan and Ohio account had not started. Those who laid in their Western sheep and lambs early in the season invested their money judiciously.

There is a disposition to hold back thin stuff in the West, when financial conditions make it possible, as feed is plentiful and such stock has been sacrificed at the market. Hay has no market in many localities; all kinds of concentrates have slumped and dollar corn is not improbable; so that cost of production has been simplified so far as the feed bill is concerned. The policy of corn belt banks is to finance the experienced feeder, excluding the amateur from participation in a game they have learned by experience has its chief fascination in the uncertainty of the draw.

Demand for breeding stock is far below last year's volume. Outside Kentucky and Tennessee few orders have been available. With two and three-year-old ewes selling at \$8.50@9 and good yearlings at \$9.50@10, a reasonably legitimate investment basis has been reached.

J. E. P.

WORLD'S TEXTILE REQUIREMENTS STILL GREAT

We copy the following from Dawson's Outlook in the Commercial Bulletin:

"The world's textile requirements are still far from being satisfied and a new level must soon be forthcoming that will stimulate demand. This level must necessarily be at prices which so conform to the purchasing power of the public (much reduced by taxation and high values in general) that there is inducement and ability to buy. Recovery is naturally slow but such a basis is necessary for a genuine revival of trade. The downward movement in wool has been so remarkable that it cannot go much further before a stable basis is reached. There are some classes, especially in South American sorts, that are near the bare cost of production at today's standard of values."

CARBONIZED.

The number of woolled sheep in South Africa as reported by the Quarterly Abstract of the Union of South Africa for 1919 was 23,500,000, for 1918, 25,000,000.

Great Britain's sheep have declined in numbers from 25,500,000 in pre-war days to 23,700,000.

A conference in The Hague late in July between representatives of France, Belgium, America, England, Germany and Austria to discuss means of rehabilitating the wool, cotton, flax and jute industries, was a move in the right direction. If the weight of defective wools formerly used by central Europe that accumulated during the war could be promptly used it would help the wool market immediately.

A big poker bluff is the situation with regards to the opening of the new light weight lines, which interpreted means the showing of samples and prices for goods going into next summer's clothes, according to an Eastern trade paper. The big manufacturers have previously led off but are waiting this year for the smaller ones to move. And the small mills are sitting tight.

While Candland's rams did not "have the care of an expert shepherd," they carried enough mutton (and wool) to the sale to fetch home the bacon.

Thirteen hundred dollars as a top in 1920 compares favorably with \$6,200 in 1918.

Good breeding never pays better than during bad times.

Lambing Sheds, circular 188 of the California Agricultural Experiment Station, by R. F. Miller and G. E. Fermery, is replete with information on that subject.

Patterson & Bundy, of Roosevelt, Texas, presented the Sonora station with a pure bred Rambouillet ram and W. S. Hansen, of Collinston, Utah, sold the above station four registered Rambouillet ewes for the price of one, according to J. M. Jones of the Texas station.

Hart Schaffner & Marx sales of clothing for July, 1920, exceeded those of the same month a year ago, according to the Commercial Bulletin, but it is claimed this was due to price cutting. Secretary Cresap of the above firm says Chicago clothing manufacturers have large amounts of unfilled orders, but there are difficulties in getting material. The freight situation is admittedly clearing up. What are these difficulties now? The mills shut down largely because of canceled orders and the clothing manufacturers "have difficulties in getting material." More light is needed here.

The National Association of Clothiers have asked the Chamber of Commerce of the United States for an exhaustive investigation of the clothing industry. They are not satisfied with that made by Howard Figg of the Department of Justice.

Butterfield's Monarch sheared 37 pounds of staple wool and bred 275 ewes in the past year. A year ago at the sale he sheared 31 pounds.

Exports of American textiles to Argentina increased fifty fold from 1913 to 1918, according to a bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The British and Australian Governments' agreement to withhold their stocks of Australian wools from the market until the growers have had a chance to market their 1920 clip indicates a sound business policy will be followed in lifting the stores of British owned wool.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand are bare of textile supplies and all the world is short of fabrics, according to a statement in the Wool Record made by Walter Andrews, a Yorkshireman, who has just completed a trip around the world.

Control of the Coyote in California, Bulletin 320 of the University of California, appeared recently. Habits of the pest, trapping, poisoning, locating dens and other methods of control are treated.

Castrating and Docking Lambs is the title of Farmers' Bulletin 1134, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by G. H. Bedell and E. W. Baker. It is to be hoped this publication will be given wide circulation through the corn belt where few market lambs are trimmed. Range men would not have the time to "thread" the lamb tails through a board before pinching off, though this might be done with small farm or show flocks. The sheepman's method of castrating is not given. Ethical scruples on the part of the department probably prevented this as only a few years ago the entire subject was tabooed as unfit for polite publications.

A revision of "Sheep Scab," Farmers' Bulletin 713 by Marion Imes, has been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

J. Nebeker & Son have their rams on pasture in the vicinity of Salt Lake and will be glad to show them to prospective purchasers. Their present address is 633 8th Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Southwestern office of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company has been transferred from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to 311 West San Francisco, El Paso, Texas.

Mr. James Stagg will continue in charge of the business at the new location.

DIPPING FOR SCABIES

Dr. H. E. Armstrong of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has superintended the dipping of 251,000 sheep in Klamath County, Ore., since June 1, to eradicate the scabies which was assuming serious proportions there. In adjoining Jackson County 15,000 head were dipped, and the rest of the flocks carefully inspected. G. N. A.

A STATEMENT FROM SWIFT AND COMPANY REGARDING IMPORTATION OF NEW ZEALAND LAMB

Sheepmen are still seriously concerned about the continued importations of lamb to this country from New Zealand. As reported elsewhere in this issue, the subject was discussed at the first session of the convention on August 30th.

The statement printed below contains the substance of Mr. Matheson's address before the convention and has been widely circulated.

MERIT OF PACKERS' HANDLING NEW ZEALAND LAMBS

(By R. S. Matheson.)

New Zealand slaughters about eight million sheep and lambs annually, mostly lambs, and the bulk of the ensuing product, which is always shipped in frozen condition, normally goes to England for consumption. During the war, on account of the interruption of steamship service, caused by war conditions and by the need of using all available boats for troops and munitions, there were no refrigerator boats available to carry lambs and mutton from New Zealand to England or to any other country. The result was an accumulation in New Zealand. The British Government purchased the entire output of New Zealand lamb and mutton during the period of the war, and erected freezer storage warehouses to hold this product in New Zealand.

At the close of the war refrigerated vessels again became available and the shipment of frozen lamb and mutton from New Zealand to England was resumed. The British Food Ministry still controls the movement of this stock of New Zealand lamb, including the production of 1920, which was bought by the British Government. After boats were available, it naturally moved the product which had been in storage the longest to England first, but with such a large accumulation on hand, there was more than England could consume. This forced the British Food Ministry to find another outlet and as prices were fairly high in

the United States it decided to ship the 1920 production of New Zealand lambs and mutton to this country, thus reducing the stock in the country of origin and converting it into cash.

In the spring of 1920 several boats were definitely booked to carry lamb and mutton from New Zealand to the United States; even the names of the boats and the definite dates for sailing were announced.

Swift & Company did not buy any of the first cargoes, except a few scattering lots that we obtained from other dealers after the lambs had arrived in this country. However, since the quality of these New Zealand lambs is so good that there is a demand for them in this country, and since it became apparent that these lambs would continue to come, and be sold in the United States by Canadian packers, and by such concerns as Vestey Brothers (an English concern with branches that have selling connections in this country), or by other English brokers having similar connections here, we decided it would be to the best interest of both the packing industry and the livestock industry to participate in the distribution of this product.

Because of our widespread distributive system and because of our facilities for holding frozen meats, we can spread the distribution of this imported product in such a way as to keep prices from fluctuating as much as they otherwise would. We can market freely when there is a scarcity of a domestic product and we can market in more limited quantities during a period of heavy domestic receipts such as occur during the "range season." We are also able to distribute this frozen product in different markets, according to changing demands, so that it will have as little effect as possible on the market for domestic lambs, in which we, as well as the sheep raisers, are vitally interested.

Although not generally realized, it is nevertheless the fact, that the decrease in the value of pelts and fats plus the increase in expenses of slaughtering and marketing amounts to 4½ cents a pound on live lambs today as compared with one year ago. The principal reason for this is the great

decrease in the price of wool. This means that live lambs selling at 12½ cents per pound in Chicago now cost us as much dressed as the same lambs at 17 cents a pound a year ago.

There has been a considerable increase in the combined receipts of Western and native lambs at principal United States markets since the middle of July, 1920. This included not only receipts at Chicago and other Western markets, but also receipts at Eastern markets, such as Louisville, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Jersey City, and Baltimore. This increase in receipts during the past four weeks has resulted in such a supply of dressed lambs on Eastern markets that the price in the principal Eastern cities has broken from five to seven cents a pound, and this is equivalent to about three cents per pound live weight. This increase in supply and this break in price came during a time when there was practically no frozen foreign lamb on the market.

As long as it was inevitable that this New Zealand lamb, shipped by the British Government, was coming to this country, we believe that it has been better for both the producer and consumer for us to handle as much of it as we could, because we can give it broader distribution, and because we can help to avoid demoralization of market conditions which result from periods of very low prices followed by periods of very high prices. Neither the consumer nor the producer gains anything by abrupt declines in prices caused by temporary over-supplies only to be followed by sharp increases in prices due to temporary shortages. We want the livestock producers to realize thoroughly that this product would be coming into the United States even if the large packers were not handling it. There are many channels through which it can be sold and it was only after realizing this situation that we decided to handle it.

It should also be thoroughly understood that the present depression in the prices of live sheep and lambs is not due alone to importation of foreign lamb, but to a large extent to the radical decline in the values of wool and other by-products.

I quote the following extract from the weekly report, Chicago livestock market for the week ending August 19, 1920, issued by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, Chicago office:

"The top today on natives was \$12.00 and the bulk sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50, quality and condition of native offerings being very ordinary with coarse, bucky stuff show-up in profusion. Cull natives are holding fairly steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00, mostly, a big discount from fat lambs but one not so surprising when the sharply lower values for pelts and offal than were current a year ago are duly taken into account. Indeed, when it is taken into consideration that a 3½¢ per lb. decrease in the credit value of pelts and 1¢ per pound decrease in the credit value of the offal from this time last year makes a \$12.50 lamb cost as much in the carcass as a lamb costing \$17.00 at this time last year, the depressed condition of the sheep and lamb market at present is to a considerable extent explained."

THE OMAHA MARKET

Omaha receipts of sheep and lambs during the month of August amounted to only 484,000 head, against 687,000 head received during August of last year. Most of the shipments so far this fall have been coming from the range districts of Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and Nevada, although a few fair-sized strings have been contributed by Wyoming. Wyomings are not expected to run freely until after the middle of September.

From a packer's viewpoint, the supply character this season is exceptionally good. Grass is plentiful in the West and lambs are showing up fat and heavy. The percentage of killers in the movement shows a big increase over a year ago.

Small variations in prices have occurred during the past month but the market as a whole presents no pronounced change. Fat lambs are selling a little lower than at the close of August and fat sheep also show a de-

cline of about 25 to 50 cents. Best fat lambs are now bringing \$13.50@13.65, and packers are not buying many killing grades under \$13.00. Fat ewes, suitable for slaughter, are in fair request up to \$7.00, aged wethers are quotable up to \$7.75, and choice fat yearlings in handy weights would likely bring \$8.50@8.75. The supply of sheep and yearlings has been relatively small most of the time.

Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs to the country last month amounted to only 262,000 head, compared with 432,000 head purchased by corn belt farmers during August of last year. An ample demand exists for good feeders although the inquiry is by no means urgent. Money stringency is serving to check investment. Good feeding lambs that are now selling at \$12.50@13.00, are practically steady with prices at the first of the month. A year ago the same kind of feeder lambs brought up to \$14.00. Desirable feeding ewes are worth \$5.00@5.75, one-year breeders are priced at \$6.00@6.50, and choice yearling breeding ewes are selling up to \$9.00@9.50.

Current quotations on the various classes of stock are about as follows:

Fat range lambs.....	\$12.25@13.65
Feeding lambs	\$11.50@13.00
Cull lambs	\$ 8.00@10.50
Fat yearlings	\$ 8.00@ 9.00
Feeder yearlings	\$ 7.75@ 8.75
Wethers	\$ 7.00@ 7.75
Ewes ..	\$ 5.50@ 7.00
Feeding ewes ..	\$ 4.50@ 6.00
Ewes, culls and canners..	\$ 2.00@3.50

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET

Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 1, 1920.—Prices for sheep and lambs came in for a \$2 to \$2.50 decline in the first three weeks in August but in the last ten days of the month, there was a quick rebound in prices. The high point of the month was reached August 30, and on the following day about 25 cents of the extreme advance was lost. Both killers and feeders were loaded up on the common offerings of native and Southwest sheep and lambs that arrived in July and early August.

Feeders were expecting a further break in the market. In the third week of the month when Western range offerings toned up the quality the market began to advance. At the low point fat lambs were selling at \$11 to \$11.50, ewes \$5 to \$5.50, and wethers \$6 to \$6.50. At the extreme advance fat lambs brought \$13 to \$13.90, ewes \$6.50 to \$7.25, and wethers \$8.25 to \$8.50. At the low point feeding lambs sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50, but late in the month good to choice kinds brought \$12 to \$12.75.

During August, a large number of loans were called in the Northwest, but this was the only pressure in the market and in many cases car orders were set back two to four weeks. The general opinion at the market is that September and October receipts will be short of the same months last year. Railroads are making an earnest effort to supply the call from the Inter-mountain country for stock cars. The Rio Grande has had material assistance from the Santa Fe, and that road will give additional assistance in the September and October movement. General indications are that well distributed supplies will move until the final cleanup of the summer range is made. No drought pressure exists in any locality, and flockmasters, especially in the Northwest, can stand delay on cars much better than a year ago when they were forced to buy high priced feed.

With the large corn and forage crops in the corn belt sheep feeders are in a position to handle more thin lambs than last year, but they will find the supply materially short of requirements.

Though the pelt market remains sluggish, killers are able to place the cost burden on dressed lamb and mutton, and handle liberal supplies and should the trade revive at any time this fall there would be a marked improvement in demand for live sheep and lambs.

August sheep receipts in Kansas City were 173,884, compared with 191,946 in August, 1919. The August run last year was the largest ever re-

ported in the eighth month of any year, and the run this year is the second largest on record. In the eight months this year receipts were 1,093,875, or only 41,500 less than in the corresponding period last year.

C. M. P.

UTAH LAMBS TO KANSAS CITY

The first Utah lambs to reach Kansas City this season came out of the Heber district, having been loaded on August 16th. They sold late that week at \$12.75, and the next consignments brought \$13.25 to \$13.75. Following the liberal runs of common native lambs which had prevailed since late May, killers were especially glad to get some good to choice range lambs once more. Feeder buyers likewise were attracted by the improved quality. During September, Utah, Idaho and Colorado are expected to market freely, and commission men say they hold liberal orders for that period.

C. M. P.

SHEEP CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS IN WYOMING

August provided weather favorable to the live stock producer in Wyoming. Cool weather with some moisture made beef and mutton in good shape. Grass has generally cured and put tallow on lambs and steers. Live stock is scarce and feed plentiful. This is the bright spot for the sheepman. The wool market has shown no life, but indications point to a resumption of business by mills soon and with it the hope of a movement of wool at a fair price. Late reliable reports from the East say that a sizable lot of Ohio Delaine wools was moved last week by the growers' association direct to the mills at 65 to 68 cents; while a choice Montana clip drew a bid of 58 cents at Chicago, which was refused. This month saw a number of Wyoming clips moved east on consignment, some on advances of 25 cents, others with no advances. Locally only 5 or 6 clips moved, balance being held here in the warehouse.

To date there has been little trading in sheep. Early a few lamb contracts were made at 10 cents, later at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, and within the last few days 11 cents has been prevailing price, with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ reported on one lot in the Big Horn Basin. No ewes have changed hands yet, and there is little indication of any considerable trading; what there is will be only by men who are forced to sell. The total number of ewes is comparatively small, feed is plentiful, and most sheepmen feel that the business must recover and a fair price be paid for both lambs and wool.

Conditions which have obtained this year, however, must not be repeated or the business must inevitably be curtailed. Men can not continue a business which yields no profits, and either prices for the products must come to something near levels which have recently prevailed or costs of production must lower. Labor, feed, land values and rentals must come down or wool must bring near what it did last year and the year before; and it must sell when it is ready for market. That a market should absolutely disappear at a time when the commodity is ready for the market is entirely unreasonable. All summer long there has been no market for wool, but whenever we have had to buy anything the price has been as high or a little higher than ever. This condition can not continue indefinitely; but perhaps with an improvement in general conditions, especially in finance and in transportation, wool will command a price somewhere near its intrinsic value.

The Ram Sale at Salt Lake demonstrated its practical position in the industry this year. It is a permanent institution; it stood the test of adverse conditions and proved its benefit to sheepmen generally. It is the barometer of the ram business and of the registered sheep market. As this sale continues and develops it brings out more prominently the value of superior animals which add value to the average flock, and it eliminates features objectionable to practical use. Rams in the best serviceable condition appealed more than ever to buyers this

year, while long wool and excessive fat were really discriminated against. It was distinctively a buyers' sale, but that practically everything, except a few longwools, moved at fair prices and for cash shows not only the firm foundation of the sheep industry and the faith of the men in it but also the willingness of ram breeders to meet conditions and ideas of range sheepmen. Animals went to every point of the compass, and many of them to buyers at previous sales. The gloom disseminated by packer representatives at the evening meeting of the association disappeared with the early morning dew and affected not the ideas of practical sensible sheepmen. But of that later.

ROSCOE M. WOOD.

OREGON NOTES

As the time for the annual lamb marketing draws near, growers and bankers are evincing a great deal of interest in the disposal of the crop. So far, few sales have been made in central Oregon. Some 30,000 lambs moved out of Lakeview at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per head. Most of the fat end went to Los Angeles while the feeder end went east. Traveling Idaho buyers, at present operating out of Bend, are offering 9c a pound for the lambs, but as yet growers are not greatly interested at this figure. It is reported that a representative of a Portland concern purchased some 10,000 lambs in the Prineville country at around 9c a pound, but this has not been confirmed. While the central Oregon lamb crop is small, the lambs are better than usual, as is often the case when we have a good grass year and a poor lamb crop. Many of the growers are contemplating making up a shipment for Omaha and Chicago.

Of the 600,000 pounds of wool stored in the Bend, Ore., warehouse this year, a large portion has been consigned to Boston and Portland dealers on a 20c to 25c advance. Growers are all looking forward to a good fine-wool market this fall, and as present prices of wool are below the cost of production,

fall prices will have to be equitable, if the sheep men are to remain in the business.

Those closely in touch with the lamb marketing situation in central Oregon have received hundreds of letters from bankers, agricultural agents and commission men throughout Montana and the Middle West, inquiring about feeder lambs. Reports received, indicate that in these states there is an abundance of feed and a very great shortage of livestock. The only discomforting feature of the situation is the present financial stringency. Many of the Montana bankers expressed doubt as to whether Montana banks would be able to finance stockmen, who have an abundance of hay, in the purchase of sheep. The situation in the Middle West appears somewhat easier and bankers in that district advise that all legitimate feeders would have their reasonable financial requirements taken care of. Various livestock marketing associations of the Middle Western Farm Bureau Federations, express a great deal of interest in the purchasing of feeder lambs direct from the central Oregon sheepmen. Those having the welfare of the Oregon wool growers at heart, are endeavoring to bring about such a purchase. It is possible that these various marketing and feeder associations will send men to the range districts to buy lambs direct this season.

Oregon has more hay than for several years. In fact the reported increase from the Bureau of Crop Estimates amounts to 480,000 tons. Many sections where last year hay sold at \$20 to \$25 per ton, are now offering hay at from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Reports received from the various hay producing districts all indicate a very heavy crop and a slow stagnant market. The outlet to Montana, where a good deal of hay has gone in past years, does not exist this season and in fact, Montana counties are offering to ship hay into Oregon. Prineville, which is in the very heart of the livestock country, will be able to ship hay out this year. There will be 15,000 to 20,000 tons to ship from Bend and the Deschutes Valley country. This is

simply a reflection of the \$20 hay of past years, which drove the range and livestock men out of business and sent many a good old ewe and range cow to the shambles. R. A. W.

NEW SHEEP BARN FOR TEXAS FAIR COMPLETED

A greater interest is being manifested in the sheep division of the State Fair of Texas this year, than during any previous year. Not only have the premium classifications in this division been increased, but in addition a modern commodious sheep barn has been completed. This sheep barn is provided with 172 pens, the total capacity being 800. A judging ring 30x42 feet is located in the center of the sheep barn. Exhibitors will be gratified to know that they will not be compelled to expose their flocks to unfavorable weather conditions, while the awards are being made.

For the past several years larger premiums have been offered in the sheep division of the State Fair of Texas than at any other livestock show in the country. There are five moneys offered on the leading breeds, being divided into purses of \$15, \$10, \$8, \$6, and \$4. The first premium has been increased from \$12 to \$15 on the leading breeds this year. In addition to the prizes offered by the State Fair Association, several of the leading registry associations have made liberal premium offers for winners in their respective breeds.

The sheep judging is scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday for the first week of the fair, in order to give the exhibitors an opportunity to show all visitors the first prize winners. Professor W. C. Coffey, of the University of Illinois, has been invited to make the awards in the sheep division.

J. M. JONES.

UTAH LAMBS MADE AUGUST TOP

Range lambs from Utah made the August top price on the Kansas City market at \$13.90. This price was paid August 30 for 1,312 lambs, weighing

60 pounds. They were from the Peery flock at Huntsville. In the same shipment were 305 feeding lambs that averaged 55 pounds and brought \$12.75. In the Isoard shipment sold August 31, from Huntsville, were 1,045 lambs: fat lambs 67 pounds at \$13.50, and 1,023 feeding lambs, 58 pounds, \$12.50, 98 wethers, 126 pounds, \$8.25, and 372 ewes, 114 pounds, \$7. C. M. P.

SUSTAINED PRICES ON SECOND QUALITY NEW ZEALAND WOOL

English Government Not Inclined to Cut Values

Through a recent arrangement between the local New Zealand and British governments a minimum price has been set for second quality wools. The levels set substantiate the oft-repeated statement that the Imperial government has too much business sense to sacrifice her wool holdings. Cable dispatches from the Dominion stated:

"Government willing to sell wool, grade second, minimum price is fixed at—64s basis 80d; 60s—70d; 58s—65d; 56s—58d; 50s—47d; 46s—32d; 44s—29d; 40s—27d; 36s—26d; basis will be on valuers' estimates of shrinkage. Good grades very scarce, price relative. Payments against account of sales 95 per cent payable to Pierpont Morgan, New York, at the current rate of exchange in dollars, a complete adjustment of the balance outstanding must be made in accordance with specifications as soon as received from London. Can begin shipping at once and complete same during September, orders are subject to confirmation from London."

The prices given above are on a top and noils basis in New Zealand. Figuring exchange at \$3.70 and landing costs at 7 cents a pound, the probable clean landed costs here are: For 64s, \$1.40 (at 60 per cent shrinkage); 60s, \$1.20½; 58s, \$1.06; 56s, \$1.00; 50s, 83 cents; 46s, 60 cents; 44s, 54½ cents; 40s, 51½ cents and 36s, 50 cents.

Roughly 64s equal fine medium, 56s to 60s, half blood; 50s, three-eighths blood; 44s-46s, quarter blood, and 36s-40s, braid.

Prices, Buyers and Sellers at the Fifth Annual Ram Sale

RAMBOUILLETS

Price Per Head

Rambouillets Consigned by Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.	
25 rams to Boundy Bros. Shellbourne, Nev.	\$ 27.50
Rambouillets Consigned by J. H. Barton, Beaver, Utah.	
1 ram to Martin Amestoy, Elko, Nev.	90.00
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	70.00
1 ram to Boise Wells, American Fork, Utah.	65.00
1 ram to Gough Land & Live Stock Co., Goldcreek, Mont.	65.00
1 ram to W. R. Holbrook, Klamath Falls, Ore.	60.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Bullard Bros., Woodland, California.	
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.	1,300.00
1 ram to J. P. O'Callaghan, Bend, Ore.	850.00
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.	410.00
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.	400.00
1 ram to G. N. Merritt & Son, Woodland, Calif.	250.00
1 ram to J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.	200.00
1 ram to Jos. Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.	150.00
1 ram to E. H. Richardson, Indian Valley, Idaho.	140.00
1 ram to J. D. Carmichael, Riverton, Wyo.	125.00
1 ram to Jos. Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.	125.00
25 rams to Colin Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.	67.50
49 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.	52.50
Rambouillets Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	
4 rams to L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.	85.00
21 rams to L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.	85.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Butterfield Live Stock Co., Weiser, Idaho.	
1 ram to Day Farm Co., Parowan, Utah.	750.00
1 ram to Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.	350.00
1 ram to Gillett Sheep Co., Castleford, Idaho.	310.00
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.	285.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	260.00
1 ram to C. P. Raup, Springfield, Ohio.	250.00
1 ram to Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah.	215.00
1 ram to J. E. Magleby, Monroe, Utah.	200.00
10 ewes to Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	135.00
11 ewes to C. S. Shand, Manti, Utah.	60.00
20 ewes to Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	62.50
25 rams to Colin Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.	55.00
100 rams to Lee & Spaeth, Gillette, Wyo.	45.00
Rambouillets Consigned by W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.	
1 ram to C. A. Kimble, Hanford, Calif.	300.00
1 ram to E. H. Richardson, Indian Valley, Idaho.	300.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	225.00
1 ram to Boise Wells, American Fork, Utah.	160.00
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.	115.00
5 rams to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	190.00
25 rams to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	100.00
25 rams to J. S. Ostler, Salt Lake City, Utah.	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Clark & Co., Castleford, Idaho.	
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.	210.00
1 ram to T. W. Gunn, Beaver, Utah.	200.00
1 ram to T. W. Gunn, Beaver, Utah.	160.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	110.00
1 ram to T. W. Gunn, Beaver, Utah.	90.00
1 ram to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	90.00
1 ram to J. D. Carmichael, Riverton, Wyo.	75.00
25 rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	57.50
Rambouillets Consigned by C. H. Craig, Lowden, Washington.	
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	105.00
1 ram to C. A. Kimble, Hanford, Calif.	100.00
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.	75.00
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	65.00
2 rams to Rex Bord, Klamath Falls, Ore.	95.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Day Farm Co., Pendleton, Oregon.	
25 rams to Williams Estate Co., Fallon, Nev.	42.50
75 rams to Deseret Live Stock Co., Woods Cross, Utah.	42.00
100 ewes to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	25.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Day Farm Co., Parowan, Utah.	
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.	160.00

1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	125.00
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	65.00
25 rams to Williams Estate Co., Fallon, Nev.	52.50
Rambouillets Consigned by W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.	
1 ram to John Nelson, Heber, Ariz.	100.00
1 ram to J. W. Jensen	100.00
1 ram to Chas. Olsen, Ephraim, Utah.	100.00
1 ram to Ed. Lewis, Jensen, Utah.	100.00
1 ram to Gough L. & L. S. Co., Goldcreek, Mont.	90.00
10 rams to H. C. Richins, Salt Lake City, Utah.	46.00
19 rams to Cokeville L. & L. S. Co., Cokeville, Wyo.	40.00
25 rams to Boundy Bros., Shellbourne, Nev.	40.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Hobbs & Gillett, Castleford, Idaho.	
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	105.00
1 ram to Jos. Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.	100.00
1 ram to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	85.00
1 ram to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	65.00
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	65.00
25 rams to Cokeville L. & L. S. Co., Cokeville, Wyo.	55.00
25 ewes to Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	50.00
24 ewes to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.	42.50
Rambouillets Consigned by F. S. King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyoming.	
1 ram to Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex.	400.00
1 ram to J. W. Shand, Manti, Utah.	135.00
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.	125.00
1 ram to Ed. Lewis, Jensen, Utah.	125.00
1 ram to G. L. England, Tooele, Utah.	125.00
2 ewes to Chas. Cook, Hayward, Calif.	100.00
Rambouillets Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho.	
1 ram to J. D. Carmichael, Riverton, Wyo.	155.00
1 ram to J. J. Stillman, Millcreek, Utah.	77.50
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	55.00
2 rams to A. E. Kimball, Elko, Nev.	87.50
5 rams to J. J. Stillman, Millcreek, Utah.	77.50
25 rams to Williams Estate Co., Fallon, Nev.	30.00
25 rams to Peter Clegg, Tooele, Utah.	32.50
28 rams to Robert Byram, Ogden, Utah.	30.00
30 rams to Jas. Smith, Cedar City, Utah.	32.50
Rambouillets Consigned by Lincoln Brothers, Marysville, Ohio.	
1 ram to Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyo.	100.00
1 ram to Butterfield Live Stock Co., Weiser, Idaho.	100.00
8 rams to Bown L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	37.50
Rambouillets Consigned by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.	
1 ram to Butterfield L. S. Co., Weiser, Idaho.	275.00
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.	250.00
1 ram to Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.	250.00
1 ram to Gough L. & L. S. Co., Goldcreek, Mont.	235.00
1 ram to H. S. Crane, Riverton, Utah.	200.00
1 ram to H. A. Pace, New Harmony, Utah.	150.00
1 ram to A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho.	140.00
1 ram to John Curran, Hagerman, Idaho.	125.00
3 ewes to J. P. Barton, Beaver, Utah.	75.00
3 rams to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah.	100.00
5 rams to J. P. Barton, Beaver, Utah.	50.00
7 rams to Jos. Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.	90.00
11 ewes to H. A. Pace, New Harmony, Utah.	50.00
88 rams to Bown L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by G. N. Merritt & Son, Woodland, California.	
25 rams to J. C. Carpenter, Cedar City, Utah.	60.00
25 rams to Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by J. M. Moran, Starbuck, Washington.	
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	95.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	90.00
8 rams to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.	70.00
25 ewes to J. E. Magleby, Monroe, Utah.	35.00
26 rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.	37.50
Rambouillets Consigned by L. B. Nielsen, Ephraim, Utah.	
1 ram to Deseret L. S. Co., Woods Cross, Utah.	110.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.	110.00
1 ram to K. M. Christensen, Salt Lake City, Utah.	105.00

1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.....	100.00
23 rams to R. W. Brown, Grantsville, Utah.....	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Chas. Olsen, Ephraim, Utah.	
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	585.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.....	235.00
1 ram to Colin Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	235.00
1 ram to Colin Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	155.00
Rambouillets Consigned by W. W. Pendleton & Son, Parowan, Utah.	
1 ram to G. N. Merritt & Son, Woodland, Calif.....	225.00
1 ram to L. B. Nielson, Ephraim, Utah.....	110.00
1 ram to Rex Bord, Klamath Falls, Ore.....	100.00
1 ram to Jos. Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.....	100.00
1 ram to G. N. Merritt & Son, Woodland, Calif.....	80.00
5 rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	100.00
25 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.....	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming.	
1 ram to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	300.00
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.....	200.00
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.....	85.00
3 rams to Ed. Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	125.00
5 rams to Joe Stocks, Tankersly, Texas.....	87.50
30 rams to Martin Amestoy, Elko, Nev.....	52.50
30 rams to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by C. P. Raup, Springfield, Ohio.	
1 ram to Mrs. W. A. Keddle, Elko, Nev.....	75.00
1 ram to Alex McCredy, Wapato, Wash.....	75.00
1 ram to Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.....	75.00
1 ram to Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.....	75.00
1 ram to Gough L. & L. S. Co., Goldcreek, Mont.....	60.00
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	50.00
3 rams to Clark Bros., Alpine, Utah.....	60.00
6 rams to Clark Bros., Alpine, Utah.....	53.33
Rambouillets Consigned by Rigby Ranch Co., Castlerock, Utah.	
1 ram to Boundy Bros., Shellbourne, Nev.....	45.00
1 ram to Boundy Bros., Shellbourne, Nev.....	40.00
2 rams to B. F. Blodgett, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	40.00
4 rams to J. H. Boyer, Upton, Utah.....	52.50
4 rams to J. H. Boyer, Upton, Utah.....	47.50
5 rams to H. Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	30.00
15 rams to Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah.....	42.50
15 rams to H. Haynes, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	40.00
18 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.....	25.00
25 rams to Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Utah.....	42.50
25 rams to Abe Hansen, Richfield, Utah.....	40.00
Rambouillets Consigned by J. H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.	
1 ram to Jos. Mortenson, Parowan, Utah.....	535.00
1 ram to Colin Campbell, Flagstaff, Ariz.....	225.00
1 ram to Williams & Pauley, Deer Lodge, Mont.....	200.00
1 ram to Ashlane Farm, Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	150.00
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.....	110.00
1 ram to Hans Neilsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	100.00
1 ewe to Ashlane Farm, Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	75.00
2 rams to W. D. Candland, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	205.00
2 rams to D. Livingston, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75.00
3 ewes to Butterfield L. S. Co., Weiser, Idaho.....	150.00
3 ewes to K. M. Christensen, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	75.00
5 rams to F. Dusserre, Price, Utah.....	60.00
5 rams to Wm. Millar, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	100.00
5 ewes to Ed. Lewis, Jensen, Utah.....	90.00
7 ewes to Ashlane Farm, Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	50.00
11 ewes to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.....	50.00
18 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.....	40.00
25 rams to Moynier Bros., Price, Utah.....	62.50
Rambouillets Consigned by J. E. Smith Live Stock Co., Pendleton, Oregon.	
4 rams to J. C. Carpenter, Cedar City, Utah.....	65.00
4 rams to Martin Amestoy, Elko, Nev.....	50.00
Rambouillets Consigned by Tucannon Stock Farm, Dayton, Washington.	
1 ram to A. B. Whitehead, Del Rio, Texas.....	95.00
1 ram to L. F. Anderson, Deeth, Nevada.....	65.00
8 rams to Bown L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45.00
29 rams to Stoner Bros., Cokeville, Wyo.....	37.50
Rambouillets Consigned by University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.	
1 ram to Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.....	250.00
1 ram to J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	180.00

1 ram to J. P. Barton, Beaver, Utah.....	175.00
1 ram to John Curran, Hagerman, Idaho.....	100.00
Rambouillet Consigned by Roscoe Wood, Douglas, Wyoming.	
1 ram to J. P. Barton, Beaver, Utah.....	105.00

HAMPSHIRE.

Hampshires Consigned by Butterfield Live Stock Co., Weiser, Idaho.	
1 ram to J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.....	550.00
1 ram to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	300.00
1 ram to L. L. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	260.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	165.00
1 ram to Day & Rothrock, Sprague, Wash.....	150.00
1 ram to Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Oregon.....	80.00
5 ewes to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	70.00
5 ewes to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	62.50
10 ewes to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	40.00
15 rams to M. H. Ingersoll, American Fork, Utah.....	55.00
Hampshires Consigned by J. J. Craner, Corinne, Utah.	
1 ram to Foothills Farm, Carlton, Oregon.....	100.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	60.00
1 ram to Benj. Darrah, Shoshone, Idaho.....	50.00
5 rams to Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Ore.....	60.00
25 rams to Ben Darrah, Shoshone, Idaho.....	37.50
25 rams to L. F. Anderson, Deeth, Nevada.....	25.00
26 rams to Wright Bros., Upton, Utah.....	36.25
Hampshires Consigned by D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Idaho.	
1 ram to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	200.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nev.....	60.00
1 ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	40.00
6 rams to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	65.00
25 rams to Claude Burch, Provo, Utah.....	55.00
25 rams to David Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00
51 rams to M. S. Marriott, Ogden, Utah.....	23.53
Hampshires Consigned by Ivor Edwards, Kimberly, Idaho.	
1 ram to Foothills Farm, Carlton, Oregon.....	80.00
1 ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	65.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nev.....	55.00
1 ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50.00
Hampshires Consigned by Knollin-Hansen Co., Pocatello, Idaho.	
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	45.00
1 ram to O. J. Jester, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	45.00
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	40.00
1 ram to L. F. Anderson, Deeth, Nev.....	35.00
6 rams to M. H. Ingersoll, American Fork, Utah.....	37.50
Hampshires Consigned by J. Nebeker & Son, Laketown, Utah.	
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	55.00
1 ram to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	45.00
1 ram to E. G. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho.....	45.00
1 ram to R. W. Jickling, Elmira, Calif.....	40.00
24 ewes to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	25.00
Hampshires Consigned by Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Montana.	
1 ram to University of California, Davis, Calif.....	100.00
1 ram to J. Ritchie, Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	60.00
1 ram to University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.....	45.00
1 ram to E. G. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho.....	40.00
6 rams to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	57.50
22 rams to Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Ore.....	30.00
23 rams to E. G. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho.....	40.00
24 rams to E. G. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho.....	37.50
25 rams to E. G. Gooding, Shoshone, Idaho.....	50.00
25 rams to Wm. Hislop, Spokane, Wash.....	27.50
Hampshires Consigned by Walnut Hall Farms, Donerail, Kentucky.	
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	200.00
1 ram to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	160.00
1 ram to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	150.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	75.00
1 ram to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada.....	70.00
1 ram to E. H. Richardson, Indian Valley, Idaho.....	65.00
1 ram to Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.....	60.00
1 ram to C. W. Hess, Montpelier, Idaho.....	60.00
5 rams to D. Livingston, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	60.00
5 ewes to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.....	42.50

5 rams to Spencer Ranch Co., Cranmore, Calif.	40.00
16 ewes to D. E. Quilici, Wells, Nevada	32.50

COTSWOLDS.

Cotswolds Consigned by Deseret Sheep Co., Boise, Idaho.	
1 ram to J. P. Taft, Caldwell, Idaho	250.00
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	45.00
10 rams to Covey & Blaney, Salt Lake City, Utah	55.00
25 rams to A. M. Smith, Heber, Utah	50.00

Cotswolds Consigned by J. E. Magleby, Monroe, Utah.	
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	30.00
5 rams to J. J. Stillman, Sugar Station, Utah	40.00
17 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.	20.00
Cotswolds Consigned by J. E. Smith Live Stock Co., Pendleton, Oregon.	
23 rams to Snyder Sheep Co., Billings, Mont.	20.00

LINCOLNS.

Lincoln Consigned by John Curran, Hagerman, Idaho.	
1 ram to Howard Lathrop, Montrose, Colo.	25.00
Lincolns Consigned by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho.	
40 rams to M. F. Trask, Ballentine, Mont.	25.00

ROMNEYS

Romney Consigned by J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada.	
1 ram to A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho	200.00

CORRIEDALES

Corriedales Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	
1 ram to Adams-McGill, Ely, Nevada	200.00

1 ram to J. W. Imlay, Hurricane, Utah	125.00
3 rams to W. R. Dixon, Roseburg, Oregon	100.00
Corriedale Consigned by Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, California.	
50 rams to Geo. W. Tripp, Callao, Utah	35.00

COLUMBIAS

Columbias Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	
6 rams to Boundy Bros., Shellbourne, Nevada	40.00

CROSSBREDS.

Crossbreds Consigned by Bureau of Animal Industry, Dubois, Idaho.	
5 rams to Boundy Bros., Shellbourne, Nevada	42.50
Crossbreds Consigned by John Curran, Hagerman, Idaho.	
25 rams to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nevada	30.00
39 rams to Martin Amestoy, Elko, Nevada	30.00
Crossbreds Consigned by Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton, Oregon.	
25 rams to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nevada	25.00
75 rams to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nevada	30.00
Crossbreds Consigned by S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.	
1 ram to Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff, Calif.	50.00
1 ram to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nevada	35.00
30 rams to Handley Bros., Eureka, Nevada	35.00
Average price for Rambouillet stud rams	\$159.84
Average price for Rambouillet range rams	48.73
Average price for Rambouillet stud ewes	67.79
Average price for Hampshire stud rams	94.43
Average price for Hampshire range rams	37.69
Average price for Hampshire stud ewes	40.50
Average price for Cotswold stud rams	85.00
Average price for Cotswold range rams	30.00

OREGON RAMBOUILLET BREEDERS' PICNIC

On August 15th occurred the first annual joint picnic held by the Central Oregon Rambouillet Breeders' Association and the Deschutes Valley Shorthorn Association at the ranch of Dan Heising, one of the Rambouillet breeders, on the banks of the Metolius River. Some fifty breeders and their families were in attendance and the picnic dinner was made even more appropriate by the fact that thirty very choice ram lambs were in attendance. A meeting was also held, presided over by President John Marsh of the Rambouillet Breeders' Association. He spoke on the new Rambouillet industry in the Deschutes Valley, and emphasized the fact that where purebred livestock was kept, better homes resulted, the people were more contented and there was also no room for Bolshevism to creep in.

Following Mr. Marsh, Mr. E. A. Griffin, prominent Shorthorn breeder of Bend, made a good talk on the breeding of Shorthorns for show and range purposes.

J. L. Parberry, the pioneer silo and

sunflower man in Deschutes County, spoke on growing sunflowers for silage and filling the silo. As a result of Mr. Parberry's pioneering, Deschutes County now has over 500 acres in sunflowers and some ten new silos are in the course of construction.

The last speaker was R. A. Ward of the First National Bank of Bend, who discussed the advertising and selling of purebred stock. The First National Bank of Bend has financed and imported all of the Rambouillet sheep owned by the breeders of the Rambouillet Association and has fostered and aided the purebred livestock industry in central Oregon in every way.

ARIZONA GRAZING LAW BELIEVED UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Arizona has notified Utah that she will enforce against the state a law similar to the one passed by the Utah Legislature but declared by the Attorney General of Utah to be in violation of the Federal Constitution, it was announced by Thomas Redmond, secretary of the State Livestock Board, recently.

William Glenn, secretary of the Ariz-

ona Livestock Sanitary Board, notified the Utah board that Arizona has passed a law requiring that all sheep entering the state must first be dipped, and also must have a certificate from the sheriff of the county in which it is proposed to graze the herds.

This will apply to Utah sheep entering the "Arizona strip," that portion of the southern state north of the Colorado river, even though the Arizona law does not require dipping in that section.

The alleged unconstitutional portion of the Arizona law is a charge of 25 cents a head for grazing Utah sheep in Arizona, and 50 cents a head for grazing Utah cattle. It is the contention of the Utah authorities that since this charge is not placed against Arizona sheep as well, it becomes a discriminatory burden on interstate commerce, and is therefore in violation of the Federal basic law. The charge is not of itself prohibitory, it is asserted, but court action might eliminate it entirely.—Salt Lake Tribune.

More About Sulphur and Alfalfa

By F. L. Ballard

The yield on approximately 100,000 acres of alfalfa land in eastern Oregon may be increased on an average of one ton per acre per year by the application of 100 pounds of flowers of sulphur every four years. This alfalfa land is located in the heart of the best range livestock areas in the state.

Articles regarding the results obtained with sulphur in Deschutes County have been published in the National Wool Grower in past years. In that county seventeen carloads were applied to alfalfa land within a period of eighteen months and yields were increased on an average somewhat above a ton per acre. It has been demonstrated, however, during the past two years, that equally as good results may be secured in Klamath and Union Counties. In Klamath County, sulphur is now shipped in in carload lots under the direction of the Farm Bureau and is recognized as a staple in agricultural trade. Farmers in Union County have not yet made wholesale applications, but are planning to do so this fall.

Sulphur was applied to alfalfa this year for the first time in Malheur County, one of the leading range sheep countries of the state. Reports from there show that favorable returns are being secured. In Umatilla County, results varying from 13 to 30 per cent increase were secured this year and in the alfalfa districts of Wasco, Morrow and Lake Counties, nearly a ton per acre is being secured. Soils of Walla Walla County, in the northeastern corner of the state, also respond to sulphur. Fred Falconer, sheepman of that county who recently purchased the Cunningham Sheep Company, in Umatilla County, uses the yellow dust extensively.

The Farm Bureau Associations throughout eastern Oregon list sulphur work as an important part in their programs and vigorous campaigns for its general adoption will be carried on until the alfalfa acreage in those dis-

tricts responding well to its use has been effectively treated. Sulphur, contrary to opinions held some years ago, is now recognized as a direct plant food for alfalfa and clover. There are approximately four pounds of the yellow element in a ton of alfalfa hay. Knowledge of this fact was obscured in the earlier days of scientific research in agriculture, by reason of the fact that the element escaped as a gas from plant residues while being burned preparatory to analysis.

No ill effects are experienced in arid and semi-arid districts, because of the presence of large quantities of lime in soils under those conditions. The ill effects to be expected are increased acidity, which will probably limit the use of sulphur in humid districts. The difference in lime content between the soils in arid and humid districts is very great. The average for the former being 1.3 per cent, while the latter average runs around .10 to .15 per cent. Soils in Deschutes County where the use of sulphur is more general, run as high as 5 per cent in lime content.

Although many serious problems confront the range sheepmen, the old fundamental problem of maximum forage production which means more cheap forage, still remains, and the use of sulphur, the adoption of Grimm alfalfa and the building of silos are the methods being followed in eastern Oregon to provide it.

SHEEP ASSESSMENT LOWERED

Assessed valuation of sheep in Yakima County was reduced 50 cents per head at a special meeting of the board of equalization early in August, following the petition of H. Stanley Coffin, Robert Prior and A. D. Dunn, representing the Washington Woolgrowers' Association. The petitioners asked that the valuation of \$8 to \$12 per sheep be reduced to \$8 for good ewes and \$6 for old animals and lambs, on the ground that recent developments

in the business materially lowered the value of the animals. The cut means a reduction of \$57,000 in the valuation of 114,000 sheep taxed in the county, and it is anticipated that a similar reduction will be made in adjoining Kittitas and Benton Counties. G. N. A.

SHEEP FEEDERS GUESSING WRONG

August developed a low spot at Kansas City for feeding lambs at \$10 to \$11.50. The low prices occurred the middle of the month. Before the close there was a substantial rally. At the low point, however, feeders held off, but on the upturn they began to buy freely. It is not necessary to go any further back than a year ago to bring out conditions that will probably prevail in September and October this year. Last year through August and the first half of September sheep feeders held back expecting to get feeding lambs at \$10 to \$11. The market finally hit that level and in the two weeks under active demand, prices rose more than two dollars and on some rush buying late in October, thin lambs were \$4 higher than August level.

Sheep feeders are guessing the same as a year ago. The big feeding sections of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado have not begun to buy. At the same time the Western range country cannot supply more than 70 per cent of the lambs they put on last fall's market. Some feeders are going to get left and those who buy late are going to pay a substantial premium for the delay. Sheep feeding remains a better guess than cattle feeding and experienced feeders will need as many lambs as a year ago. C. M. P.

PASTORAL REVIEW RESUMES PUBLICATION

After a printer's strike that delayed publication for some weeks the Pastoral Review of Sydney, N. S. W., is again appearing on time. Subscribers feel that not only the publishers are to be congratulated, for the months were not complete without the appearance of that journal.

COYOTES POISONED BY THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY IN CO-OPERATION WITH SHEEP-MEN

The following statement has been issued by the Biological Survey:

Beginning early in July, 1920, and continuing until the last of the month, a vigorous coyote campaign with the aid of poison was carried out over an area comprising one of Arizona's most important sheep ranges, under the supervision of the U. S. Biological Survey.

Besides the ranges used by Mr. R. E. Daggs, of Williams, the poison campaign was also instituted over the ranges used by Mr. Chas. Burton, the Howard Sheep Co., and partly over the ranges used by Mr. Bly. These areas contained hundreds of the finest sheep in the Southwest and coyote infestation on these ranges is about the greatest to be found in Arizona. Prior to the poison campaign just completed, any cut of sheep from the main herds on these ranges over night meant a severe loss to the sheepmen, not to speak of the killing that was done to the sheep running in the main herds.

A Ford truck was placed at the disposal of the government men in charge and the co-operating sheepmen furnished men to aid in the work, and learn the poisoning procedure as practiced by the Biological Survey. Eight burros were furnished and these were so butchered that each burro made ten substantial station material, thus making in all a total of eighty odd stations. Each of these stations were placed over points found to be run by the coyotes, such as dry washes, dirt water tanks, dry water holes, and in the prominent arroyos, each station being linked on the ranges with each other in a systematic net work. The blood of each burro was saved, and treated so as to not solidify or congeal; around each station were placed pork fat baits, each bait being cut the regulation survey size. Into these were inserted the new improved strychnine tablets in doses of practically one

grain. These baits were placed out from each station about twenty feet away, with extreme care and caution, in the form of a circle, and about a foot away from each poison bait was placed a clean piece of pork-fat containing no poison of the same size as the poison bait and known as a dummy bait. The idea of this dummy bait being that the coyote invariably picks up this piece of meat first while coming into a poison station, and after partaking of the clean bait is less cautious about coming in a little closer to pick up the poison bait.

The poison baits before being placed were rolled in pulverized burro jerky, which added to the attraction of the poison pork-fat, and protected the baits from the extensive heat so prevalent this time of the year. After the baits were thus placed, the blood taken from the burros was then sprinkled over each bait, adding more to the scent for attraction to the coyote. All of the poison stations put out were laid with the aid of a Ford truck, and approximately an area fifteen by thirty miles was heavily poisoned. Drags were also used with the car, and similar poisoned pork-fat baits were placed out along the line of the drag. At the end of the third day, some forty-six coyotes were found, and at the end of the campaign, which was brought to a close by the heavy incessant rains, estimates show that about 300 coyotes were poisoned on the above mentioned sheep ranges.

The good brought to the sheepmen in this poison campaign can easily be guessed at, for many of the coyotes poisoned were females, and found to be nursing young in dens. It can also be seen what a saving this poisoning will mean when it is taken into account that the U. S. Biological Survey figures it costs each sheepman \$50 a year to carry one coyote on his range.

In the Arizona district during the fiscal year just ended, the Biological Survey hunters, trappers and poisoners succeeded in destroying 4,000 true predatory animals. Of this number 1,500 mainly coyotes, were pois-

oned by government poisoners in co-operation with stockmen. The other remaining 2,500 is made up of wolves, mountain lions and coyotes, also bobcats, that were trapped and killed by government and state men.

A thoroughly efficient poison campaign will be inaugurated by the Biological Survey officials in Arizona the coming fall and winter, continuing into late spring of 1921. The government men will bend their efforts to teach the stockmen the latest poisoning discoveries and effective methods of using the same. It is also anticipated that each important stock and sheep range will be divided up into definite units. Each unit will be under the supervision of a poison expert, who will devote his time to poisoning and aiding the stockmen with their poison operations. The latest form of strychnine will be used.

Wm. H. ADAMS

Livestock
Auctioneer

Pedigreed Stock and General
Farm Sales

Book your fall sales early as I
sell nearly every day in
the sale season.

Box 844 Salt Lake City



GENERAL MANAGER WANTED

A California Live Stock Corporation desires a practical sheepman as general manager of their ranch and herd. Must be able to purchase a substantial interest. Address:

P. H. Ward, 1041 Washington St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

HAMPSHIRE

Choice yearling rams and early
lambs for fall service. Also Short-
horn bulls.

R. B. Smith & Sons
Livingston, Montana

August Weather on Western Ranges

J. Cecil Alter

The following summary of the weather, livestock and range conditions has been prepared from the various reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau:

UTAH—August was a good month for stockmen in Utah; the temperatures were rather high, which was a very favorable condition for corn and other silage crops, and for curing the second cutting of alfalfa, though rainy weather during the later part of the month hindered haying and spoiled some of the crop. The lower ranges continued comparatively dry though there was abundant feed at the higher altitudes, and near the close of the month copious showers revived the intermediate and lower ranges and some stock were turning downward from the higher mountains with the first frost and snow which came there at the close of the month. Livestock is generally in good to excellent condition, having done well all summer. Moreover, the winter range prospects on the deserts are generally rated as excellent, the best in many years.

NEVADA—Warm, dry weather early in August held back the lower ranges somewhat, keeping stock well up in the mountains, where feed continued abundant. This weather was good for haying. Showers toward the close of the month, the first of importance since June, were a boon to the intermediate livestock ranges and the water supply. Cattle and sheep began coming from the range, in good condition, more stock being shipped to market than usual. Some hay was damaged by rain, but this was much more than offset by the advantage to growing alfalfa.

IDAHO—Dry, warm weather early in August caused the ranges to depreciate considerably, especially at the lower altitudes, though livestock feed continued abundant and animals continued to thrive. Heavy shipments of beef cattle and of lambs were made, stock being in prime condition. Hay

did well, and while it became much cooler toward the close of the month, the third growth of alfalfa did well. Some frost occurred in the more exposed localities, though little damage resulted. Good showers occurred during the last week and ranges were appreciably improved.

MONTANA—Good hay weather prevailed, where water was sufficient, though it was much too dry for the ranges and for stock water as a rule. Corn also needed more rain in most places. Grass is curing satisfactorily in nearly all sections. Stock have done fairly well as a rule, and there have been considerable quantities shipped to market. Some light frost occurred at the close of the month, and additional showers, of some benefit, occurred. Light snow fell in the higher western mountains; and wind, hail and rain damaged crops in the fields, though corn, and the range were improved, and many much-needed water holes were replenished.

WYOMING—The weather was somewhat too cool for best corn development, though the ranges were excellent and the dry weather favored their curing with a maximum of nutriment, giving promise of much winter feed. Livestock were reported fat. There was much good haying weather, though some frost occurred late in the month in exposed places, and some silage in the higher, western localities was nipped. Showers benefited fall plowing, and are tending to keep the pastures green, even locally where they have started to cure.

COLORADO—The month was generally good for the alfalfa crop, and ranges, though during the latter part of the month it was too cool for corn. Nevertheless, in eastern Colorado the corn is the best in many years. Haying late in the month was retarded by rains, but ranges were improved, and the third crop of alfalfa, which is at present being cut in the Arkansas valley, made good growth. Ranges as

a rule were good throughout the month, where most of the stock were located, and cattle and sheep are in good to excellent condition.

WESTERN TEXAS—The month's temperatures averaged about or somewhat below normal, and with timely and abundant showers the range continued in first rate condition, and livestock gained satisfactorily.

NEW MEXICO—Rains were ample for a good range grass growth through the month, and the weather favored the growth and harvesting of the second and third crops of alfalfa in the different sections of the state. Stock have been in excellent condition through the month, with a good winter prospect.

ARIZONA—August was a showery month, some sections remaining dry for rather long periods of time, yet on the whole rains were ample and timely to promote good growth of feed over the range sections of the state. Some of the range, indeed, was dry yet at the end of the month, though feed has been ample and as a rule cattle are in good to excellent condition, and the prospect for winter feed is excellent in some localities.

CALIFORNIA—August was a typically droughty month until right at the close, when good rains occurred over a large portion of the state. The ranges were dried out somewhat severely by the lack of rain and by the high temperatures, though there was little depreciation of stock reported due to lack of feed. The late showers were of great benefit to the ranges, especially in the northern portion, and stockmen were generally satisfied with conditions.

OREGON—Pastures and ranges on the lower lands were rather poor, and while the higher ranges remained good and most stock did fairly well, they were falling off in some localities owing to poor feed and hot weather. Good haying weather was general, and the third crop is doing very well where watered. Cutting will begin up to the northeastern counties early in September.

ber. Rain did some damage in the hay fields during the last week, but pastures were revived, and it is expected that stock will show some gains soon as a result of better feed.

WASHINGTON — Pastures were rather short and dry, though fairly good hay growing and harvesting weather prevailed, especially in irrigated districts. Some third cutting of alfalfa was reported at the close of the month.

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS OF WOOL NOT EXCESSIVE.

Another estimate of unsold stocks of wool in South American markets is at hand. From October 1, 1919, to June

24, 1920, shipments of Argentine wool were 260,908 bales, compared with 145,335 bales for the same period a year ago. Shipments of 60,398 bales were made to the United States, 70,989 to Dunkirk, 37,851 to the United Kingdom, 35,357 to Antwerp, 18,902 to Hamburg, 14,635 to Genoa and 12,828 to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The shipments to the United States a year ago were 73,117 bales. From October 1, 1919, to June 24, 1920, shipments of wool from Uruguay were 95,972 bales, compared with 86,437 in 1918-1919. Of the total in 1919-1920, 36,446 bales came to the United States, compared with 48,063 bales a year ago.

PROXIMITY OF PRE-WAR PRICES

The Wool Record and Textile World, Bradford, England, of August 19, 1920, says:

We have had occasion in recent issues to call attention to the huge stocks of wool that are available, and have pointed out that the buying power of the trade would be very severely taxed to lift them at anything like today's prices. Both in the Colonies and South America, there is, approximately, one clip of wool too many. This statement, of course, refers to weight only. Most of the fine wools have been used up from last season, and the big stocks that remain in warehouses are of low or inferior types, and have already been picked over more than once. Apart from the difficulty of finding a market for these, they are likely to exaggerate the present tendency of prices, because by blocking up stores and the wharves, they will render it so much more difficult for the classes of wool that are really required to be brought down from the interior of the sheep growing countries and shipped to users. This is one reason why many think the prospects for prices of really good wool are fairly satisfactory, while average and inferior types may drop still further.

It is quite possible that we shall see certain kinds of raw material at pre-war prices during the next few months. Already B. A. 46s combing pieces have been offered on this market at 7d per pound, in the grease, which is not so very far from the pre-war prices of New Zealand and Australian 46s pieces and bellies. In the finer sorts of wool it is inconceivable that our Government can expect the trade to pay between 2s and 4s per greasy pound for the ordinary sorts of heavy, wasty tender Merinos now being served up in such quantities at the public auctions, in view of the huge weights available and of a new clip coming on to the market. It is quite on the cards that even yet the Government, in spite of their protests to the contrary, will be compelled to reduce their reserve limits.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL OF RAINFALL ON WESTERN RANGES, JUNE TO AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.



AUSTRALIAN OFFERINGS NOT UP TO STANDARD

Robust Wools More Profitable Than Super-fine

"Australian pastoralists cannot help the seasons they receive, but practically every wool buyer who has been in London during the past three weeks or even the past two series, has been grumbling, and with justification, at the poor selection of greasy Merino wool submitted. It is probable that such a quantity of tender, short, shabby material was never before catalogued per day as has been the case during the July series. This applies not to one state merely. West Australia has been represented by good lines of wool as regards quantity, but practically all of it has been very heavy and wasty, on the short side, and tender. The few lots of sound warp wool from this state have been too often spoilt by averaging only 60s to 64s quality instead of straight 64s or 70s.

"The show of Sydney wools has been chiefly short, superfine New Englands, anywhere from 70s to 90s quality, generally free, but often touched with burr, and altogether unsuitable for Bradford requirements. It has been essentially continental type of wool, and Roubaix and Verviers have not been at all keen to buy. Superior West Victorian wool has been absent entirely, a few lots of Melbournes being tender and burry, and the Tasmanians suffered from the same fault as the New Englands, quality being excellent, but length sadly deficient for English mills. We have said once or twice before that it does not pay a grower to produce these superfine wools. He only gets a matter of five pounds per fleece, and we should say that the sheep of the Hawker-Boonoke type, or on Dumble station, to pick two at random, will average considerably more money per head to their owner than those whose wool comes on this market under the brand of J. Ibbot Cluny from Tasmania, to take another example at random. The last named

mark is some of the finest wool that any market has ever seen, but let us compare prices that these clips are making. The Government apparently is willing to sell the Tasmanian superior wool on a basis of about 118d clean scoured. Buyers are unwilling to pay that money for it, with the result that practically 19 lots out of every 20 of the 70s and 90s wool from Tasmania and New England have been withdrawn. On the other hand, the trade is willing to take large quantities of sound, shafty 60s to 70s wools, and for such wool as the Dumble clip at its best would pay today 92d to 96d clean scoured. One or two of the rather sound warp lots of 64s quality have been offered in London recently and actually made over 100d clean. Obviously a sheep averaging a 10 to 11 pound fleece that sells at 100d per pound clean is much more valuable to its owner than one averaging a 5-pound fleece which makes 120d per clean pound. This is an argument that has been gradually driving the superfine wool off the market for the last 20 years, but if it disappears entirely everyone will be sorry, because a really good 90s fleece is a comparatively rare thing, and a great achievement in wool growing."—Commercial Bulletin.

If you have not paid your lamb assessment, we should appreciate receiving it in time to include your name in our list appearing in the October issue.

YEARLING EWES FOR SALE

2,000 Lincoln-Rambouillet Cross-breds.

1,000 Rambouillets.

Part of these are on forest reserve range near Garfield, Colo., on D. & R. G. R. R., and part are in New Mexico.

This is good Wyoming-bred stuff and will be priced to sell. Will sell in car lots to suit buyer.

Keyser Bros., Garfield, Colorado

Bucks For Sale

We have a fine lot of Rambouillet, Cotswold, Cotswold-Rambouillet and Shropshire yearling and lamb bucks.

May be seen on our ranch near Reno; all pure bred and range raised. Inquire

WHEELER LIVESTOCK CO.,
P. O. Box 731, Reno, Nev.

It will pay you to get
Columbian Service

**COLUMBIAN
OPTICAL CO.**

337 South Main

Salt Lake City

Denver Omaha Portland
Seattle Dallas Spokane
Kansas City Salt Lake

Hampshire Rams For Sale

Five three-year-old registered, weight 300 pounds each.

Forty two-year-old pure bred but not registered, weigh 200 pounds and over.

Thirty pure bred unregistered, one year old, all good ones.

These are all Walnut Hall stock, every one is first class. The one and two-year-olds have never been used. Will make low prices as I am quitting business. Come and see them. Will pay all your expenses for the trip if you find them not as represented.

W. H. Kendrick, Kendrick, Colorado

FARM LOAN NOTE.

"The Federal Land Banks are financially stronger today than at any time since their organization, and their net earnings for the month of July—\$257,000—were the largest for any month in their history"—was the statement made by the Federal Farm Loan Board recently. This statement was prompted by the suggestion that in some quarters an effort was being made to create the impression that pending litigation, which has temporarily suspended the loaning operations of the banks, was otherwise impairing the farm loan system. Commenting further, members of the board stated:

"To understand this readily, it should be borne in mind that the earnings of a Federal Land Bank do not, like those of a commercial bank, depend upon their current transactions. The loans of the Federal Land Banks are made for a long term of years—mostly 34½ years. On the unpaid balance of these loans each bank has an annual income of from one-half of one per cent to one per cent. This earning is fixed and certain, regardless of new business. As the total amount of loans now in force is \$344,475,709, the extent and stability of this income can readily be seen. The increase in net income for July is explained by the fact that, while the fixed gross income was substantially the same, the several land banks, because of the halting in their loan operations, have reduced their operating expenses, thus increasing the net income. Dividends have been paid and will be paid as usual. Funds are accumulating for the payment of November interest, which will be paid promptly. So far as bondholders and stockholders are concerned, the banks are functioning normally. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of the system must, of course, for the time being be disappointed, which is much regretted but can not be helped. While the banks have reduced their personnel and consequently their current expenses, this has not been done to a point that would interfere with the prompt resumption of their loaning activities."

(Continued from page 12.)

"SUNRISE ON THE DESERT"

"Towards the East, the God of day,
Like some great red-eyed dragon, tops the
rugged range.
Before his golden beams, the gray
Of dawn creeps slowly backward, till the
magic change
Sweeps night away.

"The desert stirs, and wakes,
Strange-fashioned things come slipping
into sight.
High overhead a buzzard idly wings,
A lonely raven robed in shades of night
'Caws' hoarsely to its mates.

"Perched on a nearby stone,
A lizard, swift as light, and clad in colors
gay,
Pumps slowly up and down.
A horned toad, with crown of thorns,
comes slithering by,
And then is gone.

"Atop of yonder rocky hill
A lone coyote, skulker of the desert wastes,
Greets the first beams with shrill
And piercing 'yips' then hastes
To find his morning kill.

"A wandering honeybee,
Drunk with nectar from a Palo Verde's
yellow bloom,
Goes staggering by.
The air is heavy with the desert's sweet
perfume
From flower and tree."

The price of the book is \$2.50. It is published by "The Breeders' Gazette," Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from page 24.)

prices could fall considerably and still be well above pre-war and even current appraisement rates.

It is the masses—the millions of working and every-day people in the world—who create demand. Their weight of numbers is the deciding factor. Provided the necessary money is available they will purchase clothes. Prosperity among the great bulk of the world's population was never greater. Wages have increased everywhere. General living costs have admittedly also advanced. But the average man today demands and gets more of the comforts of life than he did ten years ago.

For this reason there appears to be little danger of any slackening in wool manufacture. If manufacturing keeps pace, wool demand will keep keen. Supplies are not likely to show any marked increase. The areas available for pastures are diminishing rather than increasing. Any increase in production must come from scientific breeding and the growing of more wool per sheep.

We still have a few copies of Prof. W. C. Coffey's book on productive sheep husbandry. This volume will be an asset to you in your business. If you do not need it, we are sure your employees would appreciate it. Your friends might also be interested. The price is \$250, postage prepaid.

IT'S GOOD BUSINESS TO BUY

Gray's Special Suits for Men

\$40 \$50 \$60UNCHALLENGED STYLE AND
VALUE LEADERS**Why Pay \$10 to \$30 More?**

Direct comparison will prove conclusively that we save you from \$10 to \$30. They're not just clothes—but suits with the reputation of makers foremost in the world of fashion. All-wool garments that embody the very best tailoring and top-notch quality. Buying Gray Bros. Special Suits at \$40, \$50 and \$60 is like purchasing government bonds—A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Gray Bros. & Co.

SALT LAKE CITY

We Offer For This Season

1,000 Yearling Rambouillet Rams

100 Registered Rambouillet Ewes, mixed ages

50 Registered Rambouillet Lambs.

Also one car of two-year-old Rambouillet rams and one deck load of extra fine aged rams. These aged rams are mostly of Bullard breeding. We purchased them at the Salt Lake Ram Sale, have used them for two years and regard them as among the best rams ever sold at that sale.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO.

HAY CREEK, OREGON

National Wool Grower
\$1.50 a year

HOME COMFORT Camp Wagon



Popular with herders on all Western Ranges

More Room, More Convenience, More Durability. Write for Descriptive Circular.

Manufactured and sold by
Sidney-Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

GOV. GOODING ON PRESENT CONDITIONS

We quote the following extracts from an interview with Gov. Gooding that appeared in the Boise Evening Capitol News:

"I have refrained from discussing the matter before because there was a question in my mind whether more harm than good might not be done by talking about the serious situation which confronts the wool industry of the country. However, the time has arrived when I believe some definite action should be taken towards asking the government to put an embargo on wool and mutton that is now being shipped in from Australia and other countries. This country is now beginning to feel the effect of the increase in wool in South America, Australia and New Zealand during the war, brought about largely through the lack of transportation."

* * * * *

"With high prices of everything that the flockmaster has to buy, and his wool clip without any market at all the sheepmen are facing the most serious condition they have met for a quarter of a century. England is still doing much to steady prices for her farm products—this country is taking a reverse position on the matter—all regulations have been abandoned and with our ports open on a free trade basis to practically all the farm and range products of the world, the farmers and livestock growers of the country are facing a mighty serious situation."

* * * * *

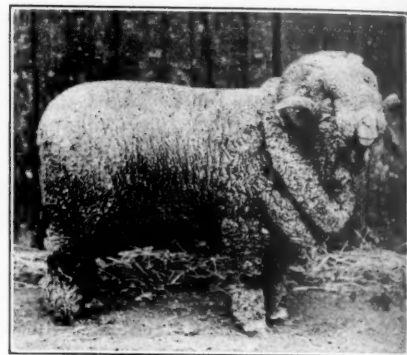
"Here are some of the conditions that the wool growers of the West have to face: For instance, the government of Australia furnishes every flockmaster forage for the entire year for his flocks at eight cents a head. No hay at all is fed in Australia and New Zealand; there climatic conditions permit the grazing of sheep the year round—while the Idaho flockmasters last year paid from \$6 to \$8 per head for feed during the winter months alone. The flockmasters of the Argentine se-

Rambouillet Rams

A few Registered Rambouillet rams for sale. Big, smooth, heavy-shearing stock.

W. H. GUSCETTI

Loyalton, California



UNREGISTERED

350 pure bred Rambouillet ewes

50 pure bred Rambouillet yearling ewes

REGISTERED

50 pure bred Rambouillet yearling ewes

These ewes are of our own breeding, are unexcelled in vigor, conformation, and fine fleeces, by any sheep in the country, and are now being bred to some of our best rams. Also 12 registered 2-year-old ewes bred to a very promising son of our \$3,000 ram. All the above in lots to suit purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to

Bullard Bros.

Woodland, California



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

cure forage for the entire year for forty cents a head. Again, we find that the flockmasters of Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine, and the rest of the world as far as that is concerned, are able to lay their wool down in the Eastern markets at a lower freight rate than the flockmasters of Idaho. The rail haul across this country on Australian wool is \$1.25 per hundred; from Boise the wool rate to Boston is \$2.47½ per hundred. The wool of Australia has a six-hundred mile longer rail haul than Idaho wool, yet it is laid down in Boston, as far as freight rates are concerned, for about half the money.

"In regard to frozen meat, there isn't a flockmaster anywhere on earth who can't lay his product down in the great markets of this country that can be reached by water transportation, cheaper than the flockmasters of Idaho, and it must be borne in mind that the great markets of this country are in our large cities, most of which can be reached by water transportation. At least one-third of the American people today can be reached from foreign countries by water transportation, and when the great canal is built which will connect the lakes with the Atlantic and permit ocean-going steamers to reach Chicago, one-half of the American people can be fed by water transportation from foreign countries. If the agricultural and livestock interests of the country are to be saved from a serious situation, it will be necessary to inaugurate a system of protective tariffs all along the line.

"We cannot hope to see freight rates reduced on our railroads, but water transportation will be materially reduced and as I see it, Idaho with its long haul of its livestock and farm products to market, and its high freight rates, cannot hope to compete successfully with the flockmasters or the farmers of foreign countries who enjoy a lower freight rate to our own markets and much cheaper labor in the productions of livestock and farm products."

National Wool Grower
\$1.50 a year

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.



Organized 1884
Share of stock, \$5.00
6,500 Stockholders
No annual dues.

The best dual-purpose
sheep in America.

J. C. ANDREW
President

J. M. WADE, Sec'y
Lafayette, Ind.

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
Frank R. Cock, Belle Fourche, S. Dakota

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

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More Wool Better Mutton
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Romneys Bear Investigation
They are Money Makers

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Write the secretary for information
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Butterfield Live Stock Co., Ltd.

Breeders of Registered and Pure Bred Range-Raised Sheep

Rambouillets

Hampshires

Lincolns



BUTTERFIELD MONARCH No. 5078

Photo taken June, 1920. Publicly sheared at Salt Lake Ram Sale, August, 1919, fleece officially weighing over 30 pounds. A few of his choice sons are now ready for delivery.

Offering our best at prices in keeping with the times, we invite your inspection and comparison.



BUTTERFIELD GLADIATOR No. 6006

Stock ram used in our flock in 1919. Reserved for Salt Lake Ram Sale, August 30th, 1920.

Visit us and make your own selection. The size, hardiness, strength, and vigor of our range-raised stock will interest you.



Group of Butterfield flock headers now offered for sale.

We are better prepared than ever to take care of our range customers with either Rambouillets or Hampshires.



Butterfield Hampshires

The first Idaho spring lambs on the Chicago market this season were Hampshires averaging 72 pounds and selling for \$18.50 per cwt. Butterfield Hampshire rams will increase your mutton production.



A few daughters of Monarch. Will quote a limited number of extra good ewes, either Rambouillet or Hampshire.

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK CO., Ltd., Weiser, Idaho